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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## MARKETING COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING.

### Present Status of the Industry—Marketing Methods Commonly Employed—Suggestions for General Improvement.

The total quantity of cotton seed that is sold annually for planting purposes in the United States approximates 170,000 tons, and the estimated value during very recent years approaches $20,000,000. This represents about 31 per cent of the total annual requirement for planting, the remaining 69 per cent being produced on the farms where it is used. The fact that about ten times as much cotton seed is produced annually as is required for planting does not necessarily mean that the local supply suitable for planting purposes is always adequate in every section. Some of the factors which have a direct bearing on the volume of the planting cottonseed business are the advent of the boll weevil, which has resulted in a tendency to buy increasing quantities of early maturing varieties from noninfested territory, the more or less local damage annually by continued wet weather during the harvest period which necessitates obtaining seed for planting from other sections, and a growing interest in and demand for improved strains and varieties by the farmers.

#### Marketing Agencies and Methods.

About 14 per cent of the cotton seed required for planting is obtained by farmers direct from other farmers or growers. Farmers living in the same community often cooperate in providing for their local needs. Many farmers who specialize in the production of improved strains of cotton seed for planting market their supply direct to other farmers locally and through farm journal and newspaper advertisements. These growers play an important part in the distribution of cotton seed for planting, but the large dealers or associations which have extensive sales organizations and ample capital make possible the wholesale distribution of selected strains and varieties.

Approximately 93,000 tons, or 17 per cent of the total planting requirement, is obtained from seedsmen, cottonseed oil mills, cotton-gin operators, and small local dealers. Of this quantity it is conservatively estimated that 30,000 tons are handled by seedsmen and special or exclusive cottonseed dealers who deal mainly in new varieties and improved strains of standard varieties.

Under the present system of handling cotton seed on the average farm and at public gins very little pure seed of any variety or strain is available. The term improved varieties and strains as referred to in this article apply to the best and purest strains of which large quantities may be available commercially.

A few seedsmen maintain extensive growing and breeding establishments in connection with or separate from their marketing or selling organizations. This arrangement gives them absolute control of the source of their supply and of the methods employed in growing, harvesting, and preparing the seed for market. Some of them handle also the product of growers and breeders of improved varieties and strains, in the original bags, showing the grower's name and trade-mark. Other dealers obtain their supply from farmers who in most cases are growers of fairly pure strains and varieties. Most of such purchases are made during or after harvest, a very small percentage being made by an advance growing contract. The price paid by dealers to farmers is usually 50 cents to 75 cents per 100 pounds more for cotton seed for planting than for oil-mill consumption. Dealers may buy seed to be delivered at the warehouse in bulk or sacked. If it is to be sacked, the dealer usually furnishes the sacks and makes an agreement with the grower to fill them to a uniform weight, usually 90, 96, or 100 pounds each, and to tie or sew and label them. This facilitates handling and storing the seed at the dealer's warehouse. If it is to be culled and recleaned and delinted, however, time and expense are saved if the seed is shipped to the warehouse in bulk and sacked after all special preparation has been completed.

Seedsmen employ one or more or all of the following methods of distribution in marketing cotton seed for planting: Wholesale to other wholesale dealers in distant sections, wholesale to retail dealers, retail mail order, and retail local.

Cotton gin operators in some localities are depended upon to supply any local shortage of planting cotton seed that may arise. The quality sold by them represents the average of that grown locally. Unless some unforeseen condition arises, making it necessary to replant considerable acreage for which sufficient seed of good quality may not be available from other sources, cotton seed oil mills are not generally looked upon as a source of supply for seed for planting purposes.

Too much stress can not be placed on the importance of close cooperation between the dealer in planting cotton seed and the farmers who grow seed for him, or from whom he obtains his supply. Such cooperation helps to insure the identity of the seed stocks and to maintain the purity of varieties. It results in more efficient and extensive distribution and is equally advantageous to both dealer and grower. It expedites the rapid improvement of a variety and the extensive production of the improved strain by providing a market and creating a demand for an increased quantity of seed.

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## BRITISH BUY AMERICAN PORK.

### English Warehouses Filled with Meat—Large Stocks in New Zealand Await Shipment—Government Control Continues in United Kingdom

The expansion of the export trade of the United States in meats was a notable development of the war. Exports of beef and pork increased from 481,480,534 pounds for the prewar calendar year of 1913 to 2,124,901,050 pounds for the year 1919. The British trade took 313,644,483 pounds in 1913, 1,773,827,292 pounds in 1918, and 945,448,061 pounds in 1919.

The resumption of exports of beef from Argentina immediately following the signing of the armistice resulted in a steady decline of beef exports from the United States, but the supremacy of American pork in international trade continued.

With the British trade absorbing approximately 60 per cent of the total exports, the conditions in the English market are of general interest, and the Bureau of Markets is fortunate in having an Agricultural Trade Commissioner located at London to report marketing conditions in the United Kingdom.

The tables given on page 79, compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce, show the total monthly exports of beef and pork from the United States for 1913, 1918, and 1919. These statistics indicate the development in our meat trade during the war period and since the signing of the armistice. Exports of beef reached the peak during the year 1918, and showed a heavy decline during the year 1919. Notwithstanding the heavy diminution in demand from the United Kingdom owing to the rationing and restricted buying of meats by the British Government, the total exports of pork in 1919 were even greater than those of 1918.

The importance of the British market for meats from the United States is shown in the following tables on page 79.

#### The Meat Market of Great Britain.

The following abstract of a report of the American Agricultural-Trade Commissioner at London under date of December 15, 1919, is timely:

**Rationing.**—At the present time in Great Britain beef and edible pork products are distributed to the consumer through an elaborate rationing scheme evolved by the Ministry of Food. Each member of a family is registered and given a ration card, on which is stated his weekly quota of meat. This card is registered with the family butcher, who, in turn, is registered with the wholesaler. The wholesaler supplies his retailers with an amount of meat governed by the

(Continued on page 78.)

# LIVE STOCK

## FURTHER CONTRACTION IN CATTLE PRICE SPREAD.

### Hogs and Sheep Continue to Advance.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Ten markets received an aggregate of about 237,000 cattle, 765,800 hogs, and 217,800 sheep during the week ending January 24 compared with 257,200 cattle, 857,400 hogs, and 243,100 sheep the week previous and 251,900 cattle, 893,000 hogs, and 196,600 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The features of the week's trading were a further contraction in the spread between top and bottom grades of beef cattle through a well-sustained demand for the latter and a narrow outlet for the former, evidences of an increasing breadth in the demand for stock and feeding cattle as the grazing season draws near, a continued healthy tone in the hog market, and soaring prices for sheep and lambs under supplies of a semifamine character.

Cattle.—Although current scarcity is making quotations on choice and prime grades of beef steers little more than nominal and the volume of the marketward movement of short-fed and warmed-up stock continues to be liberal, a further narrowing of the price spread indicates the favor which consumers are bestowing on "cheap" beef. Incidentally the decline in fat cattle selling in the upper registers of the market and advancing feed costs are discouraging production of long-fed cattle and tending to insure the relative scarcity of such kinds in future marketings.

During the week under review the better grades of beef steers declined 50 to 75 cents at Chicago, which placed some of the grades as much as $2 per 100 pounds lower than a fortnight back. Low-priced grades have meanwhile held up well with demand from all killer sources centering strongly on the cheaper grades and with feeder competition acting as a prop under the market for decently bred, fleshy, and thin young cattle. A top of $16.50 was made at Chicago last week, but very few steers were good enough to reach $15 there, and Missouri River markets recorded very few sales above $14.50. The proportion of $10 to $13 light and medium weight steers was large at all points. Canners, cutters, and medium grades of butcher cattle were favored over the higher priced kinds which closed the week somewhat lower at Chicago in sympathy with market values for fat steers. At Omaha and East St. Louis medium and low grade she-stock advanced 25 to 50 cents, while Chicago and Kansas City markets held with little change.

In the bull trade anything on the bologna order found a dependable, steady outlet while beef bulls were more or less neglected. Calf values advanced in sympathy with high eastern markets and a high lamb market, and under the influence of high dressed veal and calfskin markets. At Chicago a few selected vealers sold as high as $19.50 and the general calf trade showed an upward turn of 50 cents to $1.

**Hogs.**—Moderate receipts and a broad demand on eastern shipping account were influences that worked toward advancing prices for hogs during the week. Large packers consistently fought the advance, but their need for stock forced them to follow, and prices at [illegible] on the highest basis

## LIVE-STOCK PRICES TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 27. | Jan. 20. | Jan. 27. | Jan. 27. | Jan. 27. |
| **HOGS.** | | | | | |
| Top | $16.00 | $15.50 | $16.45 | $16.00 | $15.30 |
| Bulk of sales | 15.50-15.75 | 15.15-15.40 | 16.00-16.30 | 15.15-15.35 | 15.00-15.25 |
| Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice | 15.35-15.65 | 14.90-15.40 | 16.00-16.20 | 15.15-15.35 | 15.15-15.30 |
| Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice | 15.50-15.75 | 15.15-15.45 | 16.10-16.40 | 15.15-15.60 | 15.15-15.30 |
| Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice | 15.50-15.85 | 15.20-15.50 | 15.85-16.45 | 15.00-15.60 | 15.00-15.15 |
| Light lights (130-150 pounds) common-choice | 14.85-15.60 | 14.50-15.25 | 15.50-16.25 | ..... | 14.75-15.00 |
| Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth | 14.75-15.15 | 14.25-14.75 | 14.25-14.75 | 11.50-14.75 | 14.90-15.00 |
| Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough | 14.25-14.75 | 13.60-14.25 | 13.50-14.25 | 14.00-15.50 | 14.75-14.90 |
| Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice | 13.75-14.75 | 13.75-14.65 | 12.75-16.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice | ..... | ..... | 12.50-15.50 | 13.75-15.85 | 12.00-14.50 |
| **CATTLE.** | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 15.50-17.50 | 17.50-19.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 15.50-17.25 |
| Good | 13.00-15.50 | 14.25-17.50 | 13.00-15.75 | 13.25-16.00 | 13.25-15.25 |
| Medium | 11.50-13.00 | 11.50-11.25 | 11.00-12.75 | 11.25-13.25 | 12.00-13.25 |
| Common | 9.50-11.50 | 9.50-11.50 | 9.00-10.75 | 9.25-11.25 | 9.50-12.00 |
| Light weight (1,100 pounds down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 14.50-16.75 | 17.00-18.50 | 15.75-16.50 | 15.00-16.75 | 15.25-17.25 |
| Medium and good | 10.90-14.50 | 11.00-17.00 | 11.00-15.50 | 10.50-15.00 | 11.75-15.00 |
| Common | 9.00-10.90 | 9.00-11.00 | 8.25-11.00 | 8.50-10.60 | 9.00-11.75 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 6.85-13.75 | 6.75-14.25 | 7.75-15.00 | 6.75-13.40 | 7.25-13.25 |
| Cows, common-choice | 6.75-12.50 | 6.75-13.00 | 7.75-11.50 | 6.25-11.50 | 7.00-12.75 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 7.50-11.50 | 7.50-12.25 | 7.00-11.00 | 6.75-10.25 | 6.00-11.00 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Canner steers | 6.25- 8.00 | 6.00- 7.75 | 6.50- 7.75 | 6.00- 7.75 | ..... |
| Cows and heifers | 5.65- 6.75 | 5.50- 6.75 | 5.75- 7.50 | 5.25 -6.25 | 5.75- 7.00 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and handyweight, medium-choice | 17.50-19.25 | 17.00-18.50 | 13.00-19.25 | 14.00-16.50 | 14.00-15.50 |
| Heavyweight, common-choice | 8.00-14.50 | 8.00-14.00 | 7.00-12.75 | 6.50-11.75 | 8.00-12.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice | 9.15-12.25 | 9.25-12.50 | 9.75-12.00 | 9.00-13.15 | 9.50-14.00 |
| Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice | 8.25-11.85 | 8.25-12.00 | 9.00-11.50 | 8.25-12.60 | 8.50-12.75 |
| Light (800 pounds down), common-choice | 8.00-11.50 | 8.00-11.50 | 8.50-11.00 | 8.00-11.75 | 8.00-12.00 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 7.50-11.00 | 7.50-11.00 | 7.00-10.50 | 6.50-10.90 | 7.50-11.75 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 6.75- 8.50 | 6.75- 8.50 | 6.50- 8.50 | 5.50- 9.00 | 6.00- 8.75 |
| Calves— | | | | | |
| Good and choice | 9.75-10.75 | 9.75-10.75 | ..... | 8.50-11.50 | 10.00-11.50 |
| Common and medium | 8.00- 9.50 | 8.00- 9.50 | ..... | 6.00- 8.25 | 7.00-10.00 |
| **SHEEP.** | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 pounds down, medium-prime | 19.25-21.35 | 17.50-19.90 | 17.25-20.50 | 17.25-20.50 | 18.75-20.50 |
| Culls and common | 15.75-18.75 | 14.00-17.00 | 13.00-17.00 | 12.50-17.00 | 14.75-18.00 |
| Yearling wethers, medium-prime | 15.75-19.75 | 14.00-18.50 | 14.00-19.00 | 14.75-17.50 | 15.00-18.00 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 13.00-15.25 | 12.00-13.65 | 11.00-14.00 | 11.75-14.50 | 12.50-14.50 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 10.50-13.25 | 9.25-12.00 | 9.00-12.50 | 10.00-12.25 | 10.50-12.25 |
| Culls and common | 6.50-10.00 | 5.50- 8.75 | 5.00- 8.50 | 5.00- 9.70 | 5.75-10.50 |
| Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00-14.55 | ..... |
| Feeder lambs | 17.50-18.75 | 16.00-17.75 | 15.00-17.00 | 15.25-18.00 | 17.00-19.35 |

## WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 27. | Jan. 20. | Dec. 30. | Jan. 27. | Jan. 20. | Dec. 30. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Good | $19.00-$23.50 | $20.00-$24.00 | $20.00-$24.00 | $21.00-$23.00 | $21.00-$23.00 | $19.00-$22.00 |
| Medium | 16.50- 18.50 | 17.00- 19.50 | 16.00- 19.50 | 18.00- 21.00 | 18.00- 20.00 | 17.00- 19.00 |
| Common | 14.50- 16.50 | 14.50- 17.00 | 12.50- 15.50 | 17.00- 18.00 | 12.00- 16.00 | 14.00- 16.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 16.50- 17.50 | 16.50- 18.00 | 15.00- 16.00 | 17.00- 19.00 | 17.00- 19.00 | 16.00 |
| Medium | 14.50- 16.00 | 15.00- 16.00 | 13.50- 14.50 | 16.00- 17.00 | 15.00- 16.00 | 14.00- 15.00 |
| Common | 13.00- 14.50 | 13.50- 15.00 | 11.50- 13.00 | 15.00- 16.00 | 14.00- 15.00 | 12.50- 14.00 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Good | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00- 16.00 | 14.00- 16.00 | ..... |
| Medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00- 14.00 | 12.00- 13.50 | 11.00- 12.00 |
| Common | 11.00- 12.50 | 10.50- 11.50 | 9.00- 10.50 | 11.00- 12.00 | 11.00- 12.00 | 10.00- 10.50 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lambs— | | | | | | |
| Choice | 33.00- 34.00 | 31.00- 32.00 | 25.00- 26.00 | 32.00- 34.00 | 30.00- 32.00 | 27.00- 29.00 |
| Good | 32.00- 33.00 | 30.00- 31.00 | 24.00- 25.00 | 29.00- 30.00 | 27.00- 29.00 | 25.00- 26.00 |
| Medium | 30.00- 32.00 | 28.00- 30.00 | 22.00- 23.50 | 24.00- 26.00 | 24.00- 26.00 | 22.00- 24.00 |
| Common | 27.00- 30.00 | 26.00- 28.00 | 18.00- 21.00 | 22.00- 24.00 | 22.00- 24.00 | 20.00- 24.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 20.00- 23.00 | 18.50- 21.00 | 15.00- 17.00 | 19.00- 22.00 | 17.00- 20.00 | 15.00- 17.00 |
| Medium | 18.50- 20.00 | 17.00- 18.00 | 13.00- 14.50 | 17.00- 19.00 | 15.00- 16.00 | 14.00- 15.00 |
| Common | 15.00- 18.00 | 14.00- 16.50 | 11.00- 12.50 | 14.00- 16.00 | 12.00- 14.00 | 10.00- 12.00 |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 28.50- 30.00 | 28.00- 29.00 | 25.00- 26.00 | 30.00- 34.00 | 29.00- 32.00 | 27.00- 29.00 |
| Good | 26.00- 28.50 | 25.00- 28.00 | 23.00- 25.00 | 27.00- 29.00 | 26.00- 28.00 | 24.00- 26.00 |
| Medium | 24.00- 26.00 | 22.50- 25.00 | 20.00- 22.50 | 24.00- 26.00 | 22.00- 25.00 | 20.00- 24.00 |
| Common | 20.00- 23.50 | 19.00- 22.00 | 17.00- 19.50 | 21.00- 22.00 | 18.00- 21.00 | 15.00- 18.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Pork loins— | | | | | | |
| 8-10 lbs., aver | 24.00- 25.00 | 23.50- 25.50 | 22.50- 24.00 | 26.00- 28.00 | 26.00- 27.00 | 24.00- 26.00 |
| 10-12 lbs., aver | 23.50- 24.50 | 23.00- 25.00 | 22.00- 23.50 | 25.00- 26.00 | 23.00- 25.00 | 23.00- 24.00 |
| 12-14 lbs., aver | 21.50- 23.00 | 21.50- 23.00 | 20.50- 22.00 | 23.00- 24.00 | 22.00- 23.00 | 22.00- 23.00 |
| 14 lbs., over | 20.00- 22.00 | 20.00- 22.00 | 19.00- 21.00 | 20.00- 22.00 | 20.00- 22.00 | 19.00- 22.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Plain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Skinned | 18.50- 20.50 | 18.50- 20.00 | 18.00- 20.00 | 21.00- 22.00 | 20.00- 21.00 | 21.00- 22.00 |
| Picnics | | | | | | |
| 4-6 lbs., aver | 19.00- 21.00 | 18.00- 21.00 | 18.50- 20.00 | 20.00- 21.00 | 20.00- 21.00 | ..... |
| 6-8 lbs., aver | 18.00- 20.00 | 17.00- 20.00 | 17.50- 19.50 | 19.00- 20.00 | 18.00- 20.00 | 21.00- 22.00 |
| 8 lbs., over | 16.50- 18.50 | 16.00- 18.00 | 16.00- 18.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00- 26.00 | 24.00- 26.00 | 24.00- 25.00 |
| Boston style | 20.50- 22.00 | 20.50- 22.00 | 19.50- 22.00 | 21.00- 25.00 | 21.00- 23.00 | 21.00- 22.00 |

of the week and year to date. The advance over the close of the week previous measured from 40 to 55 cents on top and bulk prices. Quality continues good but rough packing hogs are relatively poor sellers, and increasing weights as the season advances seem to insure a premium on light hogs fit for bacon purposes.

**Sheep.**—Light receipts at all markets caused further advances in sheep and lamb values. Eastern killers are being forced to send orders west for supplies, and demand for feeding and shearing stock is being stimulated by the boom in the market on fat classes, increasing competition. The Chicago market advanced about 75 cents on best fat lambs during the week and $1 to $1.25 on other lambs, yearlings, and wethers, while ewes closed 50 to 75 cents higher. Missouri River markets also showed sharp but less marked advances.

**Opening January 26.**—This week's cattle trade opened steady to higher except at Kansas City, where values were held down by a generous run of 18,000 head. Hogs sold higher at all points, the top reaching $16 at Chicago and $16.20 in East St. Louis, new high points since early in last October. Sheep and lambs advanced sharply on meager supplies, best lambs at Chicago raching $20.85 and top ewes $13.

## RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

### Week Ending Saturday, Jan. 24.

| Market. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 92,260 | 28,396 | 63,864 | 230,924 | 44,097 | 186,827 | 61,210 | 14,671 | 46,539 |
| Denver | 24,020 | 22,033 | 2,459 | 9,272 | 46 | 8,238 | 21,080 | 14,125 | 4,053 |
| East St. Louis | 24,393 | 1,856 | 19,690 | 99,478 | 32,310 | 93,767 | 7,893 | 524 | 8,539 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 8,310 | 3,907 | 4,403 | 72,278 | 28,540 | 43,768 | 1,917 | 1,616 | 301 |
| Kansas City | 46,804 | 16,498 | 25,486 | 78,716 | 7,786 | 60,407 | 37,843 | 12,788 | 22,510 |
| Omaha | 41,482 | 28,943 | 25,130 | 85,297 | 15,206 | 69,402 | 33,144 | 1,284 | 23,960 |
| St. Joseph | 17,069 | 0,046 | 9,930 | 66,060 | 0,693 | 60,500 | 23,020 | 7,071 | 11,507 |
| St. Paul | 19,322 | 5,483 | 13,559 | 60,801 | 12,378 | 49,491 | 13,522 | 3,779 | 5,550 |
| Sioux City [1] | 17,987 | 9,302 | 8,849 | 60,035 | 19,876 | 41,336 | 11,121 | 4,707 | 7,501 |
| Wichita [1] | 4,486 | 2,791 | 2,116 | 10,391 | 294 | 5,566 | 79 | ..... | 74 |
| Total | 295,833 | 128,135 | 175,486 | 773,252 | 167,196 | 619,302 | 210,829 | 60,565 | 130,537 |
| Previous week | 318,197 | 103,119 | 185,226 | 839,150 | 201,780 | 632,212 | 249,567 | 65,269 | 157,076 |

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 23.

## UNIFORM DEMAND FOR DRESSED MEATS.

### Heavy Eastern Demand for Cow Beef.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Weather conditions during the week ending January 23 caused delays in the arrival of cars at the eastern markets and resulted in an uneven distribution of meats. Prices at eastern distributing centers were generally upward while the Chicago market developed considerable weakness and closed dull or lower.

**Beef.**—The week's receipts of steers were confined to the medium and good grades and price ranges were narrow. Although a few good steers were offered at the eastern markets, they met an indifferent demand. Most sales were effected at prices slightly below those of one week ago, while lower grades strengthened under liberal receipts and an improved demand. All grades at Chicago declined between 50 cents and $1 per 100 pounds with some accumulation toward the close. The most striking features of the week's trading were the eastern demand for cow beef and the slight difference in prices of good cows and medium steers. The demand for ribs and loins continued to be out of proportion to that for the cheaper wholesale cuts and resulted in wider price ranges. Chucks at 13½ to 16 cents and plates at 8 to 10 cents per pound were hard to move, while loins and ribs of like quality sold freely at a price range of 30 to 35 cents and 28 to 30 cents, respectively. Kosher beef declined between $1 and $2 per 100 pounds at Chicago and New York, while other markets remained steady at the level of the previous week.

**Veal.**—The continued good demand for veal readily absorbed all offerings, with prices generally strong to $1 higher.

**Pork.**—There was a tendency toward more even price ranges at both Chicago and the eastern markets, although the demand was not regular. Philadelphia was the only weak spot, prices elsewhere being advanced from 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds.

**Lambs.**—Light receipts were the principal factor in maintaining a strong to higher market. Light offerings of Argentine lambs made their appearance on the New York market and sold readily at prices ranging from $28 to $29 per 100 pounds.

**Mutton.**—The strength of the lamb market was reflected in the demand for mutton and resulted in a general advance of $1 per 100 pounds during the week.

## STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

### Week Ending Friday, Jan. 23.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 5,131 | ..... | 8,975 |
| Denver | 14,710 | 252 | 11,894 |
| East St. Louis | 2,655 | 599 | 344 |
| Fort Worth | 7,113 | 804 | 1,311 |
| Indianapolis | 684 | 322 | 82 |
| Kansas City | 14,517 | 5,545 | 10,925 |
| Oklahoma City | 1,891 | 453 | ..... |
| Omaha | 21,315 | 334 | 2,433 |
| St. Joseph | 1,845 | 137 | 2,404 |
| St. Paul | 3,750 | 3,572 | 3,251 |
| Sioux City | 4,999 | 971 | 1,616 |
| Wichita | 2,788 | 294 | ..... |
| Total | 80,898 | 13,283 | 43,235 |
| Previous week | 67,422 | 15,032 | 52,202 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Alabama | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | 180 | 80 | 74 |
| Colorado | 3,733 | 126 | 1,834 |
| Illinois | 11,404 | 3,287 | 2,816 |
| Indiana | 1,966 | 483 | 287 |
| Iowa | 12,602 | 4,293 | 3,925 |
| Kansas | 9,819 | 337 | 6,727 |
| Kentucky | 190 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | 84 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 194 | ..... | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 73 | ..... | 585 |
| Minnesota | 1,439 | 480 | 135 |
| Mississippi | 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 9,917 | 2,057 | 1,983 |
| Montana | 717 | 172 | 837 |
| Nebraska | 9,543 | 137 | 3,192 |
| New Jersey | 531 | ..... | 749 |
| New Mexico | 1,707 | ..... | 2,613 |
| New York | 533 | ..... | 1,381 |
| North Dakota | 27 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 658 | ..... | 554 |
| Oklahoma | 3,306 | 590 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 631 | ..... | 1,883 |
| South Dakota | 1,558 | ..... | 509 |
| Tennessee | 109 | ..... | 82 |
| Texas | 8,570 | 794 | 6,263 |
| Virginia | 475 | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 117 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 616 | 447 | 836 |
| Wyoming | 62 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 80,898 | 13,283 | 43,235 |

## RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS, DEC. 31, 1919.

[Numbers of pieces in stock and in transit.]

| | Dec. 31, 1919. | Nov. 29, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1918. | Increase or decrease compared with— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nov. 29, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1918. |
| | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Concerns reporting....number.. | 1,144 | 1,156 | 1,460 | ..... | ..... |
| Cattle hides....pieces.. | 7,206,511 | 6,918,534 | 6,470,502 | 4.2 | 11.4 |
| Calf and kip skins: | | | | | |
| Calves....do.... | 2,059,794 | 1,844,737 | 1,561,959 | 11.7 | 31.9 |
| Kips....do.... | 1,107,891 | 1,188,173 | 648,169 | −6.8 | 70.9 |
| Horsehides....do.... | 261,521 | 246,332 | 110,993 | 6.2 | 135.6 |
| Horse fronts (whole)....do.... | 197,193 | 133,286 | 13,504 | 47.9 | 1,353.8 |
| Horse butts (pairs)....do.... | 364,817 | 326,065 | 189,945 | 11.9 | 92.1 |
| Horse shanks....do.... | 54,779 | 40,078 | 90,522 | 36.7 | −39.5 |
| Mule hides....do.... | 268 | 344 | ..... | −22.1 | ..... |
| Colt, ass, donkey, and pony....do.... | 9,389 | 7,629 | 6,372 | 23.1 | 47.3 |
| Kangaroo and wallaby....do.... | 907,410 | 827,529 | 305,900 | 9.7 | 196.6 |
| Deer and elk....do.... | 171,013 | 174,525 | 241,242 | −2.0 | −29.1 |
| Goat....do.... | 15,981,468 | 14,248,671 | 7,044,284 | 12.2 | 126.9 |
| Kid....do.... | 726,819 | 331,389 | 336,060 | 119.3 | 116.3 |
| Cabretta....do.... | 2,092,029 | 2,684,084 | 923,462 | −22.1 | 126.5 |
| Sheep and lamb....do.... | 9,138,679 | 9,398,712 | 14,145,682 | −2.8 | −35.4 |
| Buffalo....do.... | 424,217 | 370,937 | 47,089 | 14.4 | 801.1 |
| Pig and hog skins....do.... | 154,750 | 64,318 | 261,025 | 140.6 | −40.7 |
| Pig and hog skin strips....pounds.. | 1,189,945 | 1,126,422 | 1,442,361 | 5.6 | −17.5 |
| Alligator skins....pieces.. | 20,158 | 1,199 | ..... | 1,581.2 | ..... |
| Other hides and skins....do.... | 35,367 | 29,602 | ..... | 19.5 | ..... |

This table is compiled from reports received from 1,144 packers, dealers, importers, and tanners. Many of these firms also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments, which makes the total number of reports considerably larger than 1,144. Schedules were sent to 1,353 concerns; of these 123 replied, advising that they had no stock on hand and 209 did not return their schedules in time for inclusion in this table.

Of these firms that failed to report promptly for November 52 reports were received too late to be included in the regular November report. These aggregated 199,352 cattle hides, 38,370 calfskins, 101,962 kipskins, 64,178 lambskins, 7,290 goat, kid, and cabretta skins, 2,017 horse, colt, and donkey hides, 891 deerskins, 91 pigskins, and 100,000 pigskin strips.

## DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

### Week Ending Jan. 31.

[Prices per 100 pounds.]

| | Chicago. | | East St. Louis. | | Kansas City. | | Omaha. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. | Av. wt. | Av. cost. |
| | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | | Lbs. | |
| Mon | 234 | $15.15 | 207 | $14.96 | 180 | $15.12 | 242 | $14.71 |
| Tues | 240 | 15.20 | 217 | 15.25 | 205 | 15.17 | 246 | 14.84 |
| Wed | 239 | 15.23 | 222 | 15.39 | 195 | 15.35 | 239 | 14.98 |
| Thurs | 240 | 15.37 | 219 | 15.47 | 204 | 15.40 | 241 | 15.06 |
| Fri | 239 | 15.26 | 224 | 15.31 | 185 | 15.26 | 240 | 14.82 |
| Sat | 243 | 15.44 | 229 | 15.44 | 160 | 15.38 | 242 | 14.92 |
| Average: | | | | | | | | |
| This wk | 239 | 15.25 | 217 | 15.30 | 193 | 15.25 | 242 | 14.92 |
| Last wk | 239 | 14.83 | 219 | 14.79 | 206 | 14.78 | 245 | 14.48 |
| 4 weeks ago | 236 | 13.50 | ..... | ..... | 191 | 13.61 | 248 | 13.27 |

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

## WOOL CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS, DECEMBER, 1919.

### Consumption of Wool According to Classes and Grades.

| Class and grade. | Grease. | | Scoured. | | Pulled. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec., 1919. | Dec., 1918. | Dec., 1919. | Dec., 1918. | Dec., 1919. | Dec., 1918. | Dec., 1919. | Dec., 1918. |
| **Fine.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing: | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Domestic | 8,915,025 | 3,326,221 | 129,225 | 32,028 | 10,418 | 87,965 | 9,054,668 | 3,446,214 |
| Foreign | 6,138,816 | 3,889,558 | 62,479 | 15,158 | ..... | ..... | 6,201,295 | 3,904,716 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 919,443 | 341,617 | 775,704 | 352,112 | 135,847 | 98,609 | 1,830,994 | 795,338 |
| Foreign | 539,544 | 565,061 | 1,395,913 | 538,170 | 10,200 | 11,203 | 1,945,687 | 1,114,434 |
| **¾ Blood.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 4,481,037 | 1,546,103 | 113,857 | 193,746 | 107,190 | 146,484 | 4,702,084 | 1,886,333 |
| Foreign | 3,059,316 | 2,299,570 | 29,749 | 45,421 | ..... | 450 | 3,089,065 | 2,345,441 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 754,093 | 160,045 | 642,409 | 450,597 | 176,340 | 110,259 | 1,572,842 | 720,901 |
| Foreign | 95,780 | 47,386 | 320,101 | 241,344 | 30,574 | 2,370 | 446,455 | 291,100 |
| **½ Blood.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3,355,742 | 2,072,925 | 189,305 | 177,793 | 168,532 | 83,386 | 3,713,579 | 2,331,104 |
| Foreign | 2,941,864 | 752,014 | 136,986 | 95,838 | 23,200 | ..... | 3,102,050 | 847,852 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 405,695 | 238,537 | 1,017,326 | 429,625 | 300,521 | 156,978 | 1,723,542 | 825,140 |
| Foreign | 151,071 | 151,369 | 604,830 | 202,219 | 24,421 | 30,832 | 780,325 | 384,420 |
| **¼ Blood.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 2,930,787 | 2,405,616 | 140,508 | 238,699 | 215,955 | 163,149 | 3,287,250 | 2,807,464 |
| Foreign | 3,791,044 | 2,955,360 | 246,603 | 720,450 | 6,406 | 2,509 | 4,044,053 | 3,678,319 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 285,825 | 268,127 | 626,148 | 341,383 | 128,963 | 44,240 | 1,040,936 | 653,750 |
| Foreign | 208,266 | 175,879 | 422,941 | 793,661 | 26,178 | 23,985 | 657,388 | 993,525 |
| **Low or Lincoln.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 120,829 | 87,193 | 30,802 | 23,416 | 3,643 | 16,677 | 155,274 | 127,286 |
| Foreign | 1,272,667 | 2,048,836 | 28,958 | 109,527 | 11,463 | 9,703 | 1,313,088 | 2,168,066 |
| Clothing: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 15,409 | 250,794 | 54,495 | 39,643 | ..... | 1,100 | 69,904 | 291,537 |
| Foreign | 89,819 | 59,650 | 200,456 | 95,648 | ..... | 1,100 | 350,275 | 156,398 |
| **Carpet.** | | | | | | | | |
| Combing, foreign | 2,907,025 | 760,095 | 116,482 | 128,041 | 58,289 | ..... | 3,081,796 | 888,136 |
| Filling, foreign | 2,697,624 | 1,227,339 | 294,472 | 237,863 | 236,030 | 194,573 | 3,228,126 | 1,659,775 |
| **Grade not stated.** | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 89,260 | 7,330 | 14,761 | 14,592 | 42,810 | ..... | 146,831 | 21,922 |
| Foreign | ..... | ..... | 27,099 | 12,910 | 1,647 | ..... | 28,746 | 12,910 |
| Total: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 22,273,145 | 10,707,508 | 3,734,540 | 2,293,634 | 1,290,219 | 908,847 | 27,297,904 | 13,909,989 |
| Foreign | 23,892,839 | 14,932,117 | 3,947,102 | 3,236,250 | 428,408 | 276,725 | 28,268,349 | 18,445,092 |
| Grand total | 46,165,984 | 25,639,625 | 7,681,642 | 5,529,884 | 1,718,627 | 1,185,572 | 55,566,253 | 32,355,081 |

### Imports of Wool, December, 1919.

[Unmanufactured wool imported into the United States, according to condition and country of origin.]

| Country of origin. | Class 1. | | | Class 2. | | Class 3. | | Total quantity. | Total value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unwashed. | Washed. | Scoured. | Washed and unwashed. | Scoured. | Washed and unwashed. | Scoured. | | |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | |
| Belgium | ..... | 95,768 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,768 | $72,781 |
| France | 17,533 | 102,269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,450 | ..... | 185,252 | 130,426 |
| Spain | 5,699 | 694 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,003 | ..... | 52,396 | 22,276 |
| Turkey in Europe | ..... | 25,353 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 604,492 | ..... | 629,845 | 153,491 |
| England | 2,025,674 | ..... | 229,911 | 393,770 | ..... | 235,881 | ..... | 2,885,236 | 2,139,090 |
| Scotland | 25,303 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207,011 | ..... | 232,314 | 76,157 |
| Canada | 1,023,556 | 5,791 | 41,057 | 20,537 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,090,941 | 684,595 |
| Greece | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44,615 | ..... | 44,615 | 13,505 |
| Italy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | ..... | 95 | 30 |
| Argentina | 3,783,718 | 373,469 | 731,550 | ..... | ..... | 192,016 | ..... | 5,080,753 | 2,143,839 |
| Bolivia | 9,188 | 8,207 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,686 | ..... | 24,081 | 9,889 |
| Chile | 603,996 | 134,128 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161,099 | ..... | 1,199,223 | 484,675 |
| Ecuador | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,521 | ..... | 60,521 | 10,661 |
| Peru | 61,123 | 132,157 | ..... | 3,326 | ..... | 81,614 | ..... | 278,221 | 126,653 |
| Uruguay | 1,274,662 | ..... | 16,363 | ..... | ..... | 10,091 | ..... | 1,301,116 | 658,667 |
| Venezuela | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103,814 | ..... | 103,814 | 19,588 |
| China | 111,719 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,853,011 | ..... | 2,967,730 | 841,166 |
| British India | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,177 | ..... | 16,177 | 1,616 |
| Dutch East Indies | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 60 | 22 |
| Russian Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 544,182 | 22,940 | 567,122 | 155,021 |
| Turkey in Asia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 568,422 | ..... | 568,422 | 269,817 |
| British South Africa | 282,597 | 142,789 | 430,837 | ..... | ..... | 299,051 | ..... | 1,155,284 | 893,578 |
| Egypt | 35,480 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,480 | 17,036 |
| Totals for December | 9,263,249 | 1,320,625 | 1,449,718 | 417,633 | ..... | 6,100,301 | 22,940 | 18,574,466 | 8,838,852 |
| Totals for June | 40,201,770 | 558,333 | 1,686,597 | 192,220 | ..... | 12,819,881 | 47,951 | 55,706,333 | 26,487,428 |
| Totals for July | 38,609,190 | 448,269 | 2,477,721 | 218,136 | ..... | 4,511,194 | ..... | 36,246,616 | 16,944,879 |
| Totals for August | 40,283,600 | 125,203 | 1,246,417 | 751,669 | 76 | 6,408,829 | 8,925 | 49,135,599 | 21,192,402 |
| Totals for September | 32,951,226 | 575,272 | 4,638,199 | 721,486 | 367 | 9,090,615 | 208,416 | 48,235,179 | 21,573,869 |
| Totals for October | 26,143,513 | 497,669 | 1,890,680 | 2,153,076 | 5,274 | 13,517,509 | ..... | 44,120,741 | 20,391,296 |
| Totals for November | 23,013,482 | 1,921,348 | 1,944,837 | 1,812,009 | 800 | 8,126,070 | 439,249 | 37,260,797 | 18,033,103 |

### Consumption of Wool by States During December, 1919.

| State. | Grease. | Scoured. | Pulled. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Massachusetts | 20,218,267 | 2,897,744 | 304,236 | 23,420,247 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,583,126 | 777,305 | 443,906 | 8,804,337 |
| Rhode Island | 6,140,760 | 207,557 | 199,799 | 6,548,116 |
| New Jersey | 4,744,701 | 268,264 | ..... | 5,012,965 |
| New York | 3,232,851 | 632,214 | 217,015 | 4,082,080 |
| Connecticut | 659,942 | 920,542 | 112,886 | 1,693,370 |
| New Hampshire | 1,180,314 | 378,240 | 114,022 | 1,672,576 |
| Ohio | 1,296,136 | 57,417 | 38,592 | 1,392,145 |
| Maine | 436,488 | 484,616 | 181,877 | 1,102,981 |
| Pacific Coast States | 127,800 | 215,298 | 19,980 | 363,078 |
| Total | 45,620,385 | 6,839,197 | 1,632,313 | 54,091,895 |
| Other States | 545,599 | 842,445 | 86,314 | 1,474,358 |
| Grand totals | 46,165,984 | 7,681,642 | 1,718,627 | 55,566,253 |

Schedules for the report of wool consumption were sent to 544 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. Twenty concerns reported no wool consumed, 4 returned schedules stating that their raw material consisted of tops, yarns, and wastes, while no reports have been received from 9 concerns. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 9 concerns not included used 353,000 pounds of grease wool, 142,000 pounds of scoured wool, and 18,000 pounds of pulled wool.

## RECEIPTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER OF CALVES AT 50 MARKETS FOR 1919 AND 1918.

(For comment see "Calf Receipts Increase," page 69.)

| Market. | Receipts. | | Local slaughter. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1919 | 1918 | 1919 | 1918 |
| Albany | 25,145 | 21,623 | 742 | 892 |
| Augusta | 1,916 | [1] 1,513 | 1,688 | [1] 1,420 |
| Baltimore | 61,733 | 43,404 | 40,273 | 30,156 |
| Boston | 40,062 | 31,432 | (2) | (2) |
| Buffalo | 282,181 | 237,662 | 79,539 | 67,978 |
| Chicago | 751,008 | 657,767 | 700,708 | 622,329 |
| Cincinnati | 134,487 | 98,855 | 76,315 | 53,924 |
| Cleveland | 150,594 | [3] 114,703 | 127,847 | [3] 92,305 |
| Columbus | 299 | [3] 439 | 148 | [3] 281 |
| Dallas | 1,117 | 1,184 | 1,112 | 1,184 |
| Dayton | 8,234 | 6,873 | 6,490 | 5,937 |
| Denver | 57,629 | 52,506 | 25,127 | 23,615 |
| Detroit | 89,850 | [3] 74,768 | 85,562 | [3] 71,137 |
| E. St. Louis | 264,935 | 211,772 | 221,889 | 173,349 |
| Emeryville | 5,713 | 5,278 | 5,713 | 5,285 |
| Erie | 20,292 | 23,435 | 6,995 | 6,964 |
| Evansville | 14,934 | 12,083 | 4,155 | 3,534 |
| Fort Worth | 235,292 | 280,515 | [4] 305,601 | [4] 402,373 |
| Fostoria | 4,968 | [1] 4,340 | 2,031 | [1] 1,687 |
| Indianapolis | 150,081 | 126,847 | 42,319 | 42,066 |
| Jersey City | 316,527 | 258,053 | 316,527 | 258,053 |
| Kansas City | 383,142 | 325,735 | 317,857 | 303,609 |
| Lafayette | 8,473 | 6,351 | 2,856 | 2,430 |
| Lancaster | 11,304 | 34,952 | 1,920 | 2,576 |
| Logansport | 109 | [1] 123 | 44 | [1] 6 |
| Louisville | 70,291 | 44,805 | 21,141 | 14,709 |
| Marion | 3,952 | 353 | 551 | 154 |
| Milwaukee | 290,579 | 246,217 | 275,020 | 238,179 |
| Nashville | 14,440 | [1] 7,121 | 9,771 | [1] 4,394 |
| New Brighton | 1,629 | [3] 525 | (2) | (2) |
| New Orleans | 73,281 | [1] 94,996 | 40,714 | [1] 91,193 |
| New York | 259,274 | 236,920 | 259,254 | 236,920 |
| Oklahoma City | 82,229 | 108,500 | 82,465 | 90,335 |
| Peoria | 11,083 | 10,347 | 8,816 | 8,916 |
| Philadelphia | 81,878 | 69,900 | 81,287 | 68,969 |
| Pittsburgh | 224,137 | 154,397 | 78,112 | 75,511 |
| Portland | 11,218 | 6,011 | 8,799 | 3,756 |
| Richmond | 6,207 | 4,086 | 4,225 | 3,479 |
| St. Joseph | 93,681 | 75,978 | 83,551 | 59,527 |
| St. Louis | 10,197 | 12,389 | 10,195 | 12,285 |
| St. Paul | 330,682 | 248,816 | 255,010 | 212,525 |
| Salt Lake City | 2,089 | [1] 1,263 | 1,550 | [1] 202 |
| San Antonio | 43,524 | 39,201 | 5,672 | 6,000 |
| Seattle | 4,802 | 3,011 | 4,759 | 3,008 |
| Sioux City | 40,978 | 33,491 | 36,285 | 30,386 |
| Sioux Falls | 162 | [1] 230 | 40 | [1] 12 |
| Spokane | 11,052 | 4,723 | 6,881 | 4,146 |
| Tacoma | 1,157 | 1,298 | 1,598 | 1,308 |
| Toledo | 20,696 | 11,706 | 6,162 | 5,475 |
| Washington | 7,225 | 2,716 | 7,225 | 2,440 |
| Total | 4,706,058 | 4,092,335 | 3,685,589 | 3,347,219 |
| Increase | 613,723 | ..... | 338,370 | ..... |
| Per cent | 15.8 | ..... | 10.1 | ..... |

[1] Eleven months.
[2] Disposition not reported.
[3] Ten months.
[4] Some stock received as cattle are slaughtered as calves.
[5] All shipped.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY

## BUTTER MARKET STRENGTHENS.

Following the clearing of the late arrivals of Danish butter, the butter market during the week ending January 24 strengthened and trading became more active than for some time past. As is customary during periods of declining prices, buyers had purchased only sufficient supplies for immediate needs. With domestic receipts of fancy butter light, due to delayed arrival of shipments, buyers anticipating a firmer market naturally endeavored to obtain supplies at the lower prices. This increased demand tended to boost prices, resulting in an average price advance of 1.54 cents over the previous week at the five important markets—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

It is not expected that the high prices, which averaged 6.62 cents above the corresponding week last year, will continue, as receipts will increase when weather conditions permit shipment of the present make and production increases. Additional receipts of Danish butter are due to arrive February 1, and offerings of Danish and Argentine butter are being made at 58 cents and 57 cents, respectively.

While storage butter moved satisfactorily, trade turned to the fresh make when it was obtainable, and some uncertainty was apparent among the large holders as to whether the surplus stock would be moved before the end of the season. This will probably depend on the quantity of butter imported and the rapidity with which production increases.

## STATISTICAL REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, WEEK ENDING JAN. 24.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

### Butter Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER—92 SCORE.

| | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 63 | ..... | 63½ | 63 | 57 |
| Tuesday | 64½ | 64 | 65 | 64 | 57½ |
| Wednesday | 65 | 64½ | 65½ | 64 | 57½ |
| Thursday | 65 | 64 | 65½ | 64 | 60 |
| Friday | 65 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 64 |
| Saturday | 62½ | 64 | 63 | 63 | 63½ |
| Average for week | 64.16 | 64.10 | 64.58 | 63.83 | 60 |
| Previous week | 62.82 | 61.15 | 62.50 | 63.66 | 58.83 |
| Corresponding week last year | 57.83 | 58.08 | 59.50 | 56.33 | 51.83 |

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Week ending Jan. 24. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Put into cold storage | 231,060 | 723,519 | 2,118,565 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 2,250,914 | 1,951,434 | 1,571,097 |
| Decrease during week | −2,019,854 | −1,227,915 | +547,468 |
| Total holdings | 32,575,973 | 34,595,827 | 19,470,901 |

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 24 | 6,754,248 |
| Previous week | 7,610,996 |
| Corresponding week last year | 8,810,775 |

### Cheese Review.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

| | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 31-32 | 30-31 | 32-33 | 30½ | ..... |
| Tuesday | 31-32 | 29½-31 | 32-33 | 30½ | 29½ |
| Wednesday | 31-32 | 29½-31 | 32-33 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Thursday | 31-32 | 29½-30½ | 32 33 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Friday | 31-32 | 29½ 30½ | 32-33 | 31 | ..... |
| Saturday | 31-32 | 29½-30½ | 32-33 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Average for week | 31.50 | 30.46 | 32.50 | 30.50 | 30.25 |
| Previous week | 31.50 | 30.76 | 32.50 | 28.75 | 31.12 |

[1] Flats.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Week ending Jan. 24. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Put into cold storage | 134,385 | 343,972 | 345,831 |
| Withdrawn from storage | 958,221 | 940,490 | 447,340 |
| Decrease during week | −823,836 | −596,518 | −101,509 |
| Total holdings | 18,895,814 | 19,719,650 | 6,396,479 |

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 24 | 2,006,247 |
| Previous week | 3,187,066 |
| Corresponding week last year | 3,157,405 |

### Egg Review.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Week ending Jan. 24. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Dozen.* | *Dozen.* | *Dozen.* |
| Put into cold storage | 111,540 | 69,540 | 160,620 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 4,151,430 | 4,888,860 | 2,089,110 |
| Decrease during week | −4,039,890 | −4,824,780 | −1,928,490 |
| Total holdings | 10,556,760 | 14,596,650 | 3,730,920 |

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Dozen. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 24 | 3,559,560 |
| Previous week | 3,696,390 |
| Corresponding week last year | 3,073,920 |

### Dressed Poultry Review.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Week ending Jan. 24. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Put into cold storage | 2,423,607 | 3,805,591 | 2,704,121 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 2,861,804 | 2,051,336 | 1,464,109 |
| Increase or decrease during week | −438,197 | +1,754,255 | +1,240,012 |
| Total holdings | 67,969,376 | 68,227,373 | 71,255,013 |

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 24 | 4,095,556 |
| Previous week | 5,417,867 |
| Corresponding week last year | 5,649,920 |

## CHEESE MARKET DECLINES.

The continued inactivity of the past two months in the cheese markets, which has resulted in a very heavy surplus, was somewhat broken during the week ending January 24 by a slight reduction in prices, especially on undergrades. The export demand has been fair but the prices offered have been such as to necessitate a financial loss to dealers. However, a few lots amounting to about 10 carloads, consisting principally of Canadian cheese together with some domestic twins were sold for export at a price close to 30 cents per pound. Cheese of the same quality cost the dealers approximately 32 cents.

Trading was light and consisted largely of small sales of fancy goods, although some markets reported improved trading in undergrades as a result of lower asking prices. The general sentiment apparently favored selling the poorer cheese at any price. Receipts of fresh cheese average about fair quality and are very little in demand.

In general the cheese market is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It appears to be primarily dependent on the export demand, which is not sufficiently strong at present to materially reduce surplus stocks at the prices asked.

## COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH JANUARY 15.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows the following storage holdings of frozen fish, cured herring, and mild-cured salmon for January 15, 1920. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of storages not reported.

The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 61,499,121 pounds compared with 80,683,761 pounds on January 15, 1919, a decrease of 19,184,640 pounds or 23.8 per cent.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 18,476,874 pounds compared with 14,810,424 pounds on January 15, 1919, an increase of 3,666,450 pounds or 24.8 per cent.

The holdings of mild-cured salmon amounted to 7,824,403 pounds compared with 6,053,783 pounds on January 15, 1919; an increase of 1,770,620 pounds or 29.2 per cent.

## CALF RECEIPTS INCREASE WHILE CATTLE RECEIPTS DECLINE IN 1919.

Calves formed 21.9 per cent of the total receipts of cattle and calves at 50 markets in 1919 as compared with 18.5 per cent at the same markets in 1918. The total slaughter of cattle and calves at these markets included 29.9 per cent calves in 1919 as compared with 24.7 per cent in 1918. While receipts of cattle alone at these 50 markets in 1919 declined 6.3 per cent as compared with the receipts in 1918, calf receipts increased 15.8 per cent. The number of cattle slaughtered at these markets showed a decrease of 15.4 per cent, whereas the number of calves slaughtered increased 10.1 per cent. Receipts and disposition of cattle and calves combined at 69 markets were shown in The Market Reporter of January 17. Receipts and local slaughter of calves at 50 markets are shown in the table on page 68. Calf receipts at Omaha, the largest market omitted, are not included in this table, as the figures for 1918 are not available. Calf receipts at Omaha for 1919 numbered 100,240, of which 50,226 were slaughtered.

## REQUEST FOR THE MARKET REPORTER.

For the time being The Market Reporter will be sent free of charge to applicants who transmit statements showing the need for it. Anyone who wishes to receive The Market Reporter regularly should make request to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving (*a*) full name and address, (*b*) business or occupation, (*c*) kind or kinds of farm products in which interested, and (*d*) the names of periodicals or reports (mimeographed or printed) that are being received or have been received regularly from the Bureau of Markets or any other branch of the United States Department of Agriculture.

# FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## PRICE AND MOVEMENT STEADY.

### Recent Gains Generally Well Maintained—Trend About the Same.

The produce markets remained generally steady for the week January 19 to 24. Potatoes continue to advance, with cabbage values firm, and apples and onions manifesting a weaker tone. Other lines show little change.

### Potatoes Advance Further.

The upward trend of the potato market continues at shipping points. Bad weather and bad roads have decreased haulings. With a lighter crop and proportionate heavier movement than last year, supplies on hand are evidently smaller than at the corresponding time a year ago. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota No. 1 round whites have advanced 25 cents to a range of $4.40 to $4.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. shipping points, and showed similar gains in consuming markets, closing at $4.75 to $5 per 100 pounds. New York sacked round whites were from 30 to 45 cents higher in producing sections, closing at $4.40 to $4.77 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Rochester, and ranged about the same price as other round white stock in middle-western markets at $4.85 to $5. This stock sold in bulk in New York City at $4.60 to $4.70 per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountain potatoes in bulk advanced 25 cents to a range of $3.95 to $4, at Aroostook County, f. o. b. shipping points, and gained 60 to 75 cents in consuming markets, being quoted at $4.70 to $5 per 100 pounds for bulk stock in New York. Colorado and Idaho Rurals were steady at $3.90 to $4 at shipping points, a slight advance from last week's price, while Russets were firm at $4 to $4.10. Shipments were 2,558 cars compared with 2,816 cars last week. Maine shipped 522, Minnesota 477, Wisconsin 313, Idaho 227, and New York 210.

### Cabbage Values Firm.

Prices continue to hold at the high point to which they have advanced during the past few weeks. New York Danish seed was steady at $95 to $110 per ton bulk, f. o. b. western New York shipping points, and held at $110 to $125 in most consuming markets, reaching $130 in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Wisconsin Holland seed was firm at $105 to $130. Values for California Winningstadt strengthened, ranging $4.50 to $5 per crate. Florida Wakefields advanced to $3 to $3.50 per 1½ bushel hamper in most eastern markets, but were highest in New York at $3.50 to $3.75. Texas cabbage was quoted $7 per 100 pounds in St. Louis. Two hundred and one cars of old cabbage were shipped, compared with 241 cars last week. Movement of new cabbage increased to 142 cars, compared with 115 last week.

### Apples Show Weaker Tone.

Few sales were reported at western New York shipping points, with demand and movement slow and draggy. New York Baldwins A and B 2½, mixed, ranged $6.50 to $6.75 per barrel from cold storage. In most consuming markets A 2½'s were steady at $7.50 to $8.50 and ranged $9 to $9.50 in Cleveland and Minneapolis. Southeastern York Imperials A 2½ continued at $6.50 to $8.50 per barrel in eastern markets, and Middlewestern Ben Davis ranged $7 to $7.25 in St. Louis and Kansas City. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps were slightly lower at $2.60 to $3 f. o. b., shipping points, while jobbing sales in eastern markets weakened slightly to $2.75 to $3.50 and auction sales to $2.35 to $2.80. Washington and Idaho extra fancy Jonathans still ranged $2.75 to $3.25 in most middlewestern jobbing markets and were quoted at $2.25 to $3 in New York. Shipments of barreled apples decreased to 196 cars, compared with 263 a week ago, boxed apples decreased to 618 cars, eight less than last week.

### Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Sweet potato prices were about steady with moderate demand in most jobbing markets. New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties strengthened slightly, to a range of $2 to $2.75 per bushel hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls showed little change at $1.75 to $2.35. Shipments were 285 cars, a loss of 30 from last week. Florida Big Boston lettuce declined further at shipping points, ranging 90 cents to $1.20 per 1½ bushel hamper, and in eastern consuming markets $1.75 to $2.50. California Icebergs ranged $3.50 to $4.50 per crate. Shipments were 441 cars, compared with 320 cars last week. Orange shipments decreased to 1,290 cars, Florida shipping 810 cars. Grapefruit shipments were 292 cars, and tomatoes 42 cars.

The movement of lettuce from Florida this season to date totals 1,736 cars, Sanford section, 1,075; Palmetto section, 661; compared with 922 cars from the State to the same date last season, an increase of approximately 88 per cent.

The factors which have contributed most toward an unsatisfactory season are the increase in movement from Florida together with a similar increase from California combined with the comparatively inferior quality of the stock. The weather conditions during the early fall and winter were very unfavorable to the production of fancy head lettuce, because cool weather is necessary for the formation of the compact heads desired by the trade.

The opening prices for carlots f. o. b. cash track at Sanford on December 1 were $2 to $2.25 per 1½ bushel hamper, compared with $1.75 to $2 on the same date in 1918. Since that time the prices have steadily declined and have reached the low figure of the season to date at 90 cents to $1. The heavy movement from the Sanford district has been closed for several weeks, while the Palmetto and Winter Garden sections are now at their height. The quality of the stock now being shipped is as fine as any that has ever been shipped from the State, but the volume has been greater than the consuming markets could handle to good advantage.

The bulk of the movement from Florida, as in previous seasons, has been marketed in the eastern cities, especially New York and Philadelphia. The ordinary quality of the stock and the greater competition with California lettuce are factors which have discouraged heavy shipments to the central West.

## CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

### Week Ending Monday, Jan. 26.

| Commodity. | This week. | Same week last season. | This season to date. | Last season to same date. | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 286 | 31,316 | 23,127 | 25,581 |
| [illegible] | 2 | 729 | 37,871 | 38,945 | 41,492 |
| Cabbage | | | | | |
| Old | 256 | 512 | 22,159 | 27,119 | 29,361 |
| [illegible] | 11 | 126 | 709 | 105 | 4,913 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 1,047 | 1,078 | 2,311 |
| Celery | | | | | |
| Old | 12 | [illegible] | 6,221 | 6,141 | 6,385 |
| New | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 27 | 2,051 |
| [illegible] | 11 | 131 | 3,443 | 3,443 | 7,521 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,934 | 3,720 | 6,482 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 | 1,852 | 2,715 | 9,502 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2,856 | 1,112 | 7,200 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,000 | 778 | 7,085 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17,601 | 14,681 | 22,550 |
| [illegible] | 1,110 | [illegible] | 17,571 | 14,741 | 30,651 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11,751 | 8,241 | 10,501 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1,161 |
| [illegible] | 2,558 | [illegible] | 1,211,211 | 1,211,591 | 1,176,736 |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 115,101 |

## PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

### Week Ending Monday, Jan. 26.

POTATOES, NO. 1 WHITE.

(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

| Market. | This week. | Last week. | Year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | [1] $4.45-$5.00 | [1] $3.95-$4.60 | [1] $2.25-$2.40 |
| Baltimore.. | 4.35- 4.65 | 4.15- 4.35 | 2.25- 2.40 |
| Boston..... | 4.35- 4.50 | 4.00- 4.25 | 2.35- 2.50 |
| Chicago..... | [2] 4.70- 5.00 | [2] 4.00- 4.75 | [2] 1.75- 1.85 |
| Kansas City | 4.65 | 4.40 | 1.90- 2.12½ |
| St. Louis... | 4.60- 5.00 | 4.20- 4.75 | 1.90- 2.00 |
| West N. Y.[3] | 4.35- 4.77 | 4.00- 4.50 | 1.87- 2.02 |
| Wis., Mich., and Minn.[3] | 4.40- 4.60 | 4.00- 4.50 | 1.60- 1.75 |

SWEET POTATOES, YELLOWS, NEW JERSEY AND TENNESSEES.

(Bushel hampers.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | $2.60-$2.75 | $1.75-$2.75 | $2.00-$2.60 |
| Baltimore.. | 2.00- 2.35 | 2.00- 2.25 | 2.15- 2.40 |
| Boston..... | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.60 |
| Chicago..... | 2.60- 2.75 | 2.40- 2.60 | 2.00- 2.25 |
| Kansas City | 1.75- 2.00 | 1.75- 2.00 | 2.00- 2.25 |
| St. Louis... | 1.85- 2.00 | 1.95- 2.00 | 2.25- 2.35 |

APPLES, NEW YORK BALDWINS, A 2½.

(Barrels.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | $7.50-$8.75 | $7.50-$8.50 | $6.50-$7.50 |
| Baltimore.. | [4] 8.00- 8.50 | ..... | 6.00- 6.25 |
| Boston..... | [5] 6.00- 7.00 | 7.00- 7.50 | 6.00- 7.00 |
| Chicago..... | 7.50- 8.50 | 7.50- 8.00 | 6.00- 7.50 |
| Kansas City | [6] 7.00- 7.25 | [6] 7.00- 7.25 | ..... |
| St. Louis... | [6] 7.00 | [6] 6.75- 7.25 | 6.50- 7.00 |
| West N. Y.[3] | 6.50- 6.75 | 7.00- 7.75 | 7.00- 7.50 |

APPLES, NORTHWESTERN JONATHANS, AND WINESAPS, EXTRA FANCY.

(Boxes.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | [7] $2.75-$3.25 | [7] $2.00-$2.85 | $3.00-$3.50 |
| Boston..... | ..... | ..... | 3.00- 3.25 |
| Chicago..... | 2.75- 3.25 | 2.50- 3.25 | 2.75- 3.50 |
| Kansas City | 2.75- 3.00 | 2.75- 3.00 | 2.25- 3.40 |
| St. Louis... | [7] 2.65- 2.75 | [7] 2.60- 2.70 | [7] 2.90- 3.25 |
| F.o.b. N.W. shipping points... | 2.60- 3.00 | 2.80- 3.00 | 2.60- 3.00 |

ONIONS, NO. 1 YELLOW AND RED.

Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | $5.50-$6.25 | $5.50 -$6.50 | $1.75-$2.25 |
| Baltimore.. | 6.25- 6.75 | 6.25 - 6.50 | 1.75- 2.25 |
| Boston..... | 5.75- 6.50 | 6.12½- 6.50 | 2.00- 2.25 |
| Chicago..... | 5.00- 5.75 | 5.50 - 5.75 | 2.00- 2.25 |
| Kansas City | 6.00- 6.50 | 6.00 - 6.50 | 2.15- 2.50 |
| St. Louis... | 6.00- 6.25 | 5.75 - 6.25 | 2.15- 2.35 |
| West N. Y.[3] | 5.25- 5.50 | 5.00 - 6.00 | 1.85- 2.00 |

CABBAGE, DANISH AND HOLLAND SEED.

(Bulk, per ton.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | $100.00-$120.00 | $110.00-$125.00 | $20.00-$28.00 |
| Baltimore.. | 90.00- 120.00 | 100.00- 120.00 | 20.00- 30.00 |
| Boston..... | [8] 6.50 | [8] 6.50 | 35.00 |
| Chicago..... | 105.00- 115.00 | 100.00- 115.00 | 20.00- 28.00 |
| Kansas City | [1] 6.50- 7.00 | [1] 6.00- 6.25 | [1] 1.75- 2.75 |
| St. Louis... | 115.00- 120.00 | 120.00- 125.00 | 20.00- 30.00 |
| West N. Y.[3] | 95.00- 110.00 | 90.00- 105.00 | 22.00- 24.00 |

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping point.
[4] Southeastern York Imperials.
[5] Maine Baldwins.
[6] Middlewestern Ben Davis.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Bulk per barrel.

## CABBAGE MARKET.

**Stocks Limited—Remaining Commercial Supply Chiefly in New York State—Early Prices More Than Doubled—Large Acreage of New Southern Crop and Rapid Increase of Shipments.**

At this time of the year interest in the cabbage situation centers chiefly in the remaining old stock in a few leading States and in the new crop beginning to move from several of the southern areas of production.

### Source of Late Shipments.

Old cabbage shipments after January 1 are chiefly from New York State and Wisconsin. These two States produce over three-fifths of the total commercial crop and a still larger proportion of the amount shipped after January 1. Last season, 1918–19, of the total shipments from January 1 to the end of April 2,558 cars were from New York and 641 from Wisconsin. In 1917–18 New York shipped 941 cars after January 1 and Wisconsin 54, out of a total of 2,515 shipped after January 1. The number of cars shipped during that season apparently includes some new stock. As a rule there is little old stock shipped after January 1 except from New York and Wisconsin.

### Shortage This Season and in 1916.

Conditions of the present season may be interestingly compared with those of another well remembered short crop season, 1916–17. In that season the estimated commercial crop in 9 leading States was 20,416 cars of 12½ tons each. This season, 1919–20, the December estimate for the same States was 23,086 cars.

Shipments from these States to January 1, 1917, were 6,134 cars and after January 1 they were 1,241 cars. Shipments this season to January 1 were 13,435. Incompleteness of carlot shipment reports in 1916 may account for the much lighter shipments of the 1916–17 season in proportion to the crop An unusually small proportion of the crop was used for kraut manufacture during the present season and thus tending to increase the amount available for carlot shipments was increased.

### New York and Wisconsin, 1916, 1919.

If the comparison of the two short-crop seasons is to be limited to the principal late winter and spring shipping States, New York and Wisconsin, the figures show a commercial crop of 10,462 cars in New York and 5,104 cars in Wisconsin in 1919–20, compared with 7,690 for New York and 4,637 for Wisconsin in 1916–17. Shipments for 1919–20 to January 1 were 4,408 cars from New York and 2,899 from Wisconsin, compared with 2,061 from New York and 1,085 from Wisconsin in 1916–17. Shipments from January 1, 1917, to the end of the shipping season were 493 from New York and 81 from Wisconsin.

Apparently the crop has been moving more rapidly this season, but satisfactory comparison of the probable amount of stock remaining this season with that of the 1916–17 season can not be made because of the incompleteness of the shipment figures for the earlier season.

### Shipments of Past Two Seasons.

Actual shipments of late cabbage reported last season from 9 leading States were 17,673 cars. The same States in 1917–18 shipped 13,646 cars. Shipments seldom have been much over one-third of the estimated commercial production of the same States, the rest of the crop being used locally or in kraut manufacture. Shipments to January 19, 1920, have been running below last season, as might have been anticipated from the 42 per cent lighter crop. The decrease for these 9 States is 18 per cent. The total decrease from all States shipping late cabbage is 2,254 cars. New York, Indiana, and Illinois have been shipping very much less than last year, while Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Virginia have held up well in comparison with last season. This season, to January 20, Indiana had shipped only 28 cars, compared with 161 to the corresponding date of the preceding year; Illinois had shipped 192 cars, compared with 267; New York had shipped 4,920, compared with 7,363, but Wisconsin had shipped 3,054 cars, compared with 3,068; Michigan had shipped 371, compared with 402, and Minnesota had shipped 940 compared with 1,010. Virginia from the sections shipping late cabbage only had shipped 490 cars to January 20, compared with 509 to corresponding date last year.

Comparative crop shortage was very noticeable this season in States, for example Ohio and Indiana, where a large share of the crop goes for kraut manufacture. Production of kraut apparently is much lower than that of last year. Acreage contracted for kraut was estimated at 1,405, or about 10 per cent of the total commercial acreage in these States, while last season nearly two-fifths of the commercial acreage in the leading States was reported under contract for kraut manufacture.

*Late cabbage, commercial production.*

[Cars, 12½ tons each.]

| State. | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cars.* | *Cars.* | *Cars.* | *Cars.* | *Cars.* |
| Colorado | 2,736 | 3,038 | 3,403 | 2,637 | 3,176 |
| Idaho | 28 | 21 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 68 | 144 | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 418 | 918 | 988 | 308 | 520 |
| Iowa | 421 | 1,008 | 576 | 864 | 2,272 |
| Michigan | 783 | 3,101 | 3,386 | 1,363 | 3,312 |
| Minnesota | 1,113 | 1,227 | 1,900 | 768 | 1,680 |
| Nebraska | 18 | 18 | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 10,462 | 20,384 | 16,527 | 7,690 | 28,720 |
| Ohio | 1,137 | 1,736 | 2,324 | 933 | 2,168 |
| Pennsylvania | 205 | 198 | 196 | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | 20 | 15 | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 912 | 1,068 | 1,170 | 1,196 | 1,032 |
| Wisconsin | 5,104 | 7,360 | 7,741 | 4,637 | 10,768 |
| Total | 23,425 | 40,236 | 38,411 | 20,416 | 53,648 |

*Late cabbage, car-lot shipments, by seasons.*

| State. | 1919–20, to Jan. 19. | 1918–19, to Jan. 19. | Totals for seasons. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1918–19 | 1917–18 | 1916–17 |
| Colorado | 2,313 | 1,920 | 1,929 | 2,526 | 1,593 |
| Indiana | 28 | 161 | 165 | 250 | 50 |
| Iowa | 205 | 388 | 388 | 454 | 304 |
| Michigan | 371 | 402 | 416 | 557 | 81 |
| Minnesota | 940 | 1,010 | 1,019 | 541 | 162 |
| New York | 4,920 | 7,363 | 9,200 | 6,628 | 2,554 |
| Ohio | 238 | 575 | 575 | 541 | 28 |
| Virginia | 490 | 509 | 510 | 812 | 444 |
| Wisconsin | 3,054 | 3,068 | 3,411 | 3,257 | 1,166 |
| Total | 12,559 | 15,396 | 17,613 | 15,646 | 6,301 |

### High Prices Follow Early Decline.

The leading commercial line of late cabbage is Danish seed stock from western New York producing sections. It appears in leading markets early in September and comprises the principal stock of old cabbage through the last part of the market season. New York Danish seed cabbage started in early September, 1919, at $50 per ton bulk f. o. b. shipping points in western New York, but declined rapidly to a range of $20 to $32 October 13, which may be compared with a range of $17 to $20 October 14, 1918, and with $14 to $15 September 24, 1917. Prices the present season began to recover during the last part of October and reached $25 to $30 October 31, and the advance was fairly continuous from that time. Through November, December, and January the trend was steadily and rapidly upward, reaching $35 to $40 the middle of November, while the season before in mid-November prices were at the lowest point, $8 to $12.50 f. o. b. About December 15, 1919, the range at shipping points was $63 to $65. The last of the month the price advanced further to $85 to $90, and still further the third week in January, reaching $95 to $105. Prices at shipping points have more than doubled since early September and have reached three times the low point of late September, six times the low point in November, 1918, and about seven times the low point in September, 1917.

*Prices of New York Danish seed cabbage.*

[Bulk per ton.]

| Week ending— | New York. | Philadelphia. | Pittsburgh. | Cincinnati. | Cleveland. | Chicago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1919–20.* | | | | | | |
| Oct. 20 | $30 | $30–$35 | ..... | $45–$50 | ..... | [1] $24–$30 |
| 27 | $26–35 | 28–35 | $30–$35 | 40–45 | [1] $21–$26 | [1] 25–30 |
| Nov. 3 | 30–35 | 28–40 | 28–35 | 35–45 | 40 | [1] 25–30 |
| 10 | 35–40 | 35–45 | 30–40 | 35–45 | 35–40 | [1] 25–38 |
| 17 | 35–40 | 30–35 | 35–40 | 45–50 | 38–40 | [1] 35–45 |
| 24 | 40–50 | 30–45 | 43–50 | 50–55 | 55 | 50–55 |
| Dec. 1 | 50–60 | 50–60 | 68 | 60–65 | 55–60 | 65–70 |
| 8 | 60–75 | 65–75 | 70–75 | 65–75 | 65–80 | 70–75 |
| 15 | 75–80 | 75–80 | 70 | 70–85 | 75–80 | 60–75 |
| 22 | 80 | 55–70 | 60–80 | 80–85 | 80 | 55–65 |
| 29 | 75–80 | 90–100 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 60–70 |
| Jan. 5 | 80–100 | 90–100 | 90–100 | 80–85 | 80–85 | 75–80 |
| 12 | 100 | 110–125 | 100–120 | 100 | 90–115 | 80–100 |
| 19 | 110–125 | 105–115 | 120–130 | 120–140 | 115–125 | 100–115 |

[1] Wisconsin Holland seed bulk per ton.

### Upward Trend in Consuming Markets.

Early quotations were chiefly of domestic cabbage which started at $40 to $50 per ton bulk in leading cities in early September and declined to a range of $20 to $25 in October, reaching the low point of $13 to $15 in New York City. The early September range of domestic stock ranged from $40 to $75 in Philadelphia, but fell to $20 to $25

(Continued on page 80.)

*Eastern, northern, and western cabbage, general range of prices at shipping points in recent seasons.*

| Section. | Year. | Opening. | | High. | | Low. | | Closing. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Week ending. | Price range. | Week ending. | Price range. | Week ending. | Price range. | Week ending. | Price range. |
| New York Danish seed, bulk, per ton | 1919–20 | Sept. 8 | $50 | Jan. 26 | $95–$105 | Sept. 29 | $15–$17 | Jan. 26 | $95–$105. |
| | 1918–19 | Oct. 14 | $17–$20 | Mar. 24 | $35–$47.50 | Nov. 18 | $8–$12.50 | Mar. 24 | $35–$47.50. |
| | 1917–18 | Sept. 24 | $14–$15 | Feb. 1 | $53–$57 | Nov. 19 | $18–$28. | Apr. 8 | $20–$23. |
| Wisconsin, Holland seed, bulk, per ton | 1919–20 | Sept. 22 | $28–$33 | Nov. 17 | $45 | Sept. 29 | $24–$25. | Nov. 17 | $45. |
| | 1918–19 | Nov. 4 | $16–$20 | Jan. 20 | $24–$35 | Dec. 9 | $12–$13. | Feb. 3 | $20. |
| | 1917–18 | Nov. 12 | $18–$22 | Jan. 28 | $60 | Nov. 12 | $18–$22. | Jan. 28 | $60. |
| Colorado, bulk, per cwt. | 1919–20 | Aug. 11 | $1.25–$1.40 | Aug. 11 | $1.25–$1.40 | Sept. 29 | $0.80 | Oct. 28 | $1.25–$1.50. |
| | 1918–19 | Sept. 2 | $1.60 | Sept. 16 | $1.60 | Oct. 21 | $0.90–$1 | Oct. 28 | $0.90–$1. |
| | 1917–18 | Sept. 24 | $0.50 | Nov. 5 | $1–$1.25 | Sept. 24 | $0.50 | Nov. 5 | $1–$1.25. |

# SEEDS

## CLOVERS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

### Prices of Other Seeds Rise in Sympathy.

The average advance in prices for red, alsike, and sweet clover in the 14 cities included in the accompanying price table was about $2.50 per 100 pounds during the week ending January 24. Other important advances were noted in alfalfa, white and crimson clover, timothy, cowpeas, soy beans, and hairy vetch. The demand for the clovers continued to be good. In the territory west and southwest of Kansas City a serious car shortage has curtailed the movement of sorgo seed and other kinds of seed. Sleet and snow in some sections have affected telegraphic and mail service considerably.

**Clovers.**—The arrivals of imported clover seed were reported to be small. Crimson clover was quoted about $1.50 per 100 pounds higher, possibly in sympathy with other clover seed prices because no unusual demand for crimson clover appeared to have developed during the week. Similarly white clover prices advanced. Salt Lake City reported that all of the surplus red clover produced in the Far West had been moved and the demand was unusually good for this time of the year.

**Grasses.**—Kentucky bluegrass and redtop were 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds higher. The other grasses remained unchanged in price, they apparently not having been affected by the buoyancy of prices on clovers, alfalfa, and timothy. The latter scored another advance of $1 with an increasing demand noted in most sections where timothy is used extensively.

**Millets.**—Golden millet was quoted 25 to 50 cents higher at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and at a few other points. Somewhat smaller increases for each of the other kinds of millet were noted in a few cities. There has been a good recent demand for broom-corn millet from poultry-feed manufacturers.

**Vetches.**—Hairy vetch was up $2 to $2.50 per 100 pounds in New York, Baltimore, and Chicago, although little change in stocks or demand were noted. Common vetch has remained at the same price as quoted for several weeks.

## SUMMARY OF SHIPPERS' REPORTS.

### Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, and Timothy Seed.

The accompanying table has been compiled from schedules mailed to approximately 2,500 shippers of red, alsike, and sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed. Although the figures are incomplete, they afford a good comparison of stocks in shippers' hands for the dates indicated and of shipments and prices for the 1918 and 1919 crop.

It will be noted that the stocks of each of these seeds in the hands of shippers were somewhat larger on December 13, 1919, than a year ago. The differences, however, were rather small. The estimated shipments of 1919 crop seed were found to be larger in the case of alsike and sweet clover and timothy, and to be smaller in the case of red clover and alfalfa. The difference in alfalfa shipments was most marked, the shipments of 1919 crop seed being only about 75 per cent of those for the

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JAN. 24.

PRICES GIVEN ARE FOR HIGH QUALITIES OF SEED OFFERED BY SEEDMEN. OBVIOUSLY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE PRICES THAT REPRESENT THE SAME QUALITY AND ORIGIN OF SEED IN EACH OF THE CITIES.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

| Kind of seed. | New York. | Baltimore. | Richmond. | Buffalo. | Toledo. | Louisville. | Chicago. | Minneapolis. | St. Louis. | Memphis. | Kansas City. | Denver. | Salt Lake City. | Seattle. | Average for U. S. same date last yr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clovers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red clover | 57.00 | 56.00 | 60.00 | 58.75 | 60.40 | 60.00 | 58.00 | 60.00 | 59.00 | 61.00 | 58.00 | ..... | 60.00 | 60.00 | 42.25 |
| Alsike clover | 58.00 | 58.00 | 60.00 | 58.75 | 60.40 | 60.00 | 58.50 | 61.00 | 59.00 | ..... | 58.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | 32.50 |
| White clover | 65.00 | 55.00 | 62.00 | 61.00 | 65.00 | 60.00 | 58.00 | 65.50 | 60.00 | ..... | 63.00 | 60.00 | 62.50 | 68.00 | 48.00 |
| Crimson clover | 12.50 | 12.00 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | 12.50 | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.50 |
| Sweet clover | 34.00 | 36.00 | 34.00 | 34.50 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 34.00 | 36.00 | 37.00 | ..... | 37.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | ..... | 23.50 |
| Bur clover (hulled) | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 |
| Lespedeza | ..... | 25.00 | 31.00 | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 |
| Alfalfa | 37.00 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 43.00 | 42.00 | 44.00 | 42.50 | 46.00 | 42.00 | 40.00 | 44.00 | 42.00 | 20.75 |
| Grasses: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.25 | 15.00 | 15.40 | 15.00 | 14.50 | 14.75 | 14.75 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 17.00 | 10.75 |
| Redtop | 19.00 | 20.00 | 20.50 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 22.00 | 19.00 | 22.00 | 21.00 | 23.50 | 21.00 | 23.00 | ..... | 25.00 | 14.25 |
| Kentucky bluegrass | 28.00 | 26.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 29.00 | 28.00 | 31.00 | 31.25 | ..... | 30.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 22.25 |
| Orchard grass | 23.50 | 25.00 | 26.00 | 25.00 | 28.00 | 24.50 | 23.00 | 26.00 | 27.00 | 30.00 | 27.00 | 29.00 | 27.00 | 28.00 | 27.00 |
| Meadow fescue | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.00 | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 36.00 | ..... | ..... | 24.50 |
| Bromus inermis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 32.00 | ..... | ..... | 23.50 |
| Millets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golden millet | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.60 | 5.25 | 5.75 | 7.00 | 5.00 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 5.75 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 7.50 | 5.50 |
| Common millet | 5.00 | 3.50 | 4.60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.65 | 3.40 | 3.75 | ..... | 3.50 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.25 |
| Siberian millet | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.65 | 3.50 | 3.75 | ..... | 3.50 | 4.50 | 5.50 | ..... | 5.25 |
| Hungarian millet | 8.00 | 5.00 | ..... | 7.50 | 9.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.25 |
| Japanese millet | 8.50 | 7.00 | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 |
| Broom-corn millet | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.75 | 3.50 | 3.80 | ..... | 3.50 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | 2.85 |
| Sorgos: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amber sorgo ("Cane") | ..... | 3.75 | 4.50 | ..... | ..... | 4.50 | 3.35 | 4.00 | ..... | 3.50 | 3.25 | 3.25 | ..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| Orange sorgo | ..... | 3.75 | 4.60 | ..... | ..... | 4.75 | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | 3.85 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.10 |
| Sumac sorgo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.00 | 3.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.85 |
| Grain sorghums: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kafir | ..... | ..... | 4.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.75 |
| Milo | ..... | ..... | 4.85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.50 |
| Feterita | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.25 |
| Sudan grass | ..... | ..... | 12.50 | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | 13.25 | 13.50 | 14.00 | 14.75 | 13.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 18.00 | 14.25 |
| Rape | 11.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.50 | 11.00 | ..... | 12.50 | 10.00 | 10.50 |
| Vetches: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairy vetch | 30.00 | 28.00 | 31.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | ..... | 30.00 | 28.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 18.50 |
| Common vetch | 8.50 | 11.00 | 11.50 | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 10.00 | 8.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 8.25 |
| Peas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada field peas | 6.50 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 6.00 | 6.25 | ..... | 5.50 | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Cowpeas | ..... | 7.00 | 9.00 | ..... | 10.00 | 11.00 | 8.00 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.75 |
| Beans: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soy beans | ..... | 7.00 | 8.25 | ..... | ..... | 9.50 | 11.50 | 8.50 | ..... | 8.25 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.50 |
| White field beans | ..... | 8.00 | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.85 | 8.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.50 |
| Velvet beans | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 |
| Cotton seed | ..... | ..... | 8.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.25 |
| Seed potatoes | ..... | 2.50 | 5.00 | ..... | 4.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 3.50 |
| Seed grains: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seed corn | ..... | ..... | 2.75 | 2.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 | ..... | 2.90 | 2.25 | 3.25 | ..... | 3.90 | ..... | 4.50 | 2.85 |
| Seed wheat | ..... | 2.75 | ..... | 4.25 | 4.15 | ..... | 4.00 | 3.80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.60 | ..... | 2.85 | 2.75 |
| Seed oats | ..... | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.75 | ..... | 1.35 | 1.00 |
| Seed barley | ..... | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.50 | ..... | 1.90 | 2.25 | 1.90 | ..... | ..... | 2.60 | ..... | 2.50 | 1.65 |
| Seed rye | ..... | 1.75 | 1.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.90 | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| Seed buckwheat | ..... | 1.80 | 2.15 | 1.95 | 2.00 | ..... | 1.90 | 1.85 | 2.00 | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.85 |

## STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF RED, ALSIKE, AND SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, AND TIMOTHY SEED.

[Compiled from seed shippers' reports.]

RED CLOVER.

| State or district. | Shippers reporting. | On hand Dec. 13, 1919. | On hand Dec. 14, 1918. | Shipments 1919 crop up to Dec. 13, 1919. | Estimated shipments 1919 crop after Dec. 13, 1919. | Total estimated shipments 1919 crop. | Total shipments 1918 crop. | Average price per 100 pounds paid growers, 1919 crop. | Average price per 100 pounds paid growers, 1918 crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Dolls.* | *Dolls.* |
| Southern Michigan | 53 | 273,042 | 231,052 | 288,702 | 209,320 | 508,022 | 491,898 | 45 00 | 31 20 |
| Northern Illinois | 17 | 137,089 | 67,196 | 328,102 | 89,275 | 117,377 | 117,795 | 43 30 | 31 80 |
| Central Illinois | 19 | 100,282 | 312,880 | 177,389 | 87,650 | 265,039 | 1,300,211 | 43 70 | 32 25 |
| Northern Indiana | 60 | 224,430 | 561,868 | 278,301 | 240,574 | 518,935 | 1,482,000 | 45 50 | 33 05 |
| Central Indiana | 35 | 95,000 | 148,041 | 64,703 | 38,550 | 103,313 | 492,196 | 45 50 | 33 20 |
| Southern Indiana | 28 | 150,140 | 136,618 | 93,020 | 110,000 | 203,020 | 785,000 | 42 50 | 29 30 |
| Northwestern Ohio | 45 | 185,539 | 322,170 | 242,105 | 242,073 | 485,578 | 1,027,136 | 41 40 | 33 05 |
| Minnesota | 41 | 51,705 | 36,293 | 52,130 | 225,130 | 749,269 | 251,257 | 43 10 | 32 80 |
| Northeastern Wisconsin | 22 | 278,091 | 151,018 | 510,499 | 437,701 | 948,200 | 630,043 | 43 80 | 35 80 |
| Southwestern Wisconsin | 23 | 208,031 | 60,134 | 377,867 | 388,422 | 766,289 | 133,585 | 43 55 | 32 20 |
| Southeastern Wisconsin | 46 | 296,660 | 152,974 | 1,408,770 | 849,180 | 2,257,950 | 1,025,935 | 45 00 | 35 50 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 28,170 | 16,990 | 67,147 | 64,160 | 131,307 | 99,814 | 41 25 | 30 00 |
| Kansas | 9 | 6,850 | 3,700 | 7,821 | 7,975 | 15,796 | 45,375 | 40 50 | 30 00 |
| Northwestern Iowa | 4 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 53,109 | 42,200 | 95,300 | 370,320 | 44 00 | 32 50 |
| Northeastern Iowa | 30 | 78,662 | 24,739 | 218,158 | 178,912 | 397,070 | 190,709 | 42 10 | 31 75 |
| Southwestern Iowa | 12 | 37,200 | 33,981 | 27,000 | 83,850 | 111,150 | 86,500 | 42 70 | 32 25 |
| Southeastern Iowa | 51 | 165,551 | 119,100 | 770,003 | 129,910 | 899,913 | 521,726 | 40 50 | 31 50 |
| Missouri | 30 | 20,005 | 31,373 | 96,102 | 119,300 | 215,702 | 270,348 | 39 25 | 29 75 |
| Northern Utah | 5 | 1,177,372 | 295,175 | 609,566 | 450,037 | 1,059,203 | 1,770,892 | 47 35 | 37 00 |
| Washington | 4 | 30,000 | 18,000 | 140,300 | 58,000 | 198,300 | 180,000 | 45 00 | ..... |
| Western Oregon | 17 | 45,185 | 119,425 | 160,137 | 176,262 | 336,399 | 411,875 | 47 50 | 35 50 |
| Southern Idaho | 18 | 142,072 | 209,595 | 1,038,711 | 228,912 | 1,267,623 | 1,650,538 | 45 00 | 36 50 |
| Other States and districts | 46 | 64,170 | 122,317 | 185,447 | 77,380 | 262,827 | 398,453 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 625 | 3,833,866 | 3,799,322 | 7,678,712 | 4,536,073 | 12,214,785 | 13,062,286 | ..... | ..... |

*Stocks, shipments, and prices of red, alsike, and sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed*—Con.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

| State or district. | Shippers reporting. | On hand Dec. 13, 1919. | On hand Dec. 14, 1918. | Shipments 1919 crop up to Dec. 13, 1919. | Estimated shipments 1919 crop after Dec. 13, 1919. | Total estimated shipments 1919 crop. | Total shipments 1918 crop. | Average price per 100 pounds paid growers, 1919 crop. | Average price per 100 pounds paid growers, 1918 crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pounds.*[1] | *Pounds.*[1] | *Pounds.*[2] | *Pounds.*[2] | *Pounds.*[2] | *Pounds.*[2] | *Dolls.* | *Dolls.* |
| Western New York | 4 | 23,800 | 40,000 | 112,776 | 42,500 | 155,276 | 282,000 | 39.20 | 25.00 |
| Southern Michigan | 20 | 27,550 | 32,131 | 44,065 | 39,300 | 83,365 | 61,518 | 44.90 | 26.15 |
| Northern Illinois | 8 | 76,130 | 62,815 | 144,180 | 44,500 | 188,680 | 123,800 | 39.60 | 26.00 |
| Northern Indiana | 22 | 41,750 | 35,233 | 71,810 | 34,583 | 106,393 | 98,757 | 41.70 | 24.85 |
| Northwestern Ohio | 47 | 444,112 | 409,113 | 790,375 | 448,175 | 1,238,550 | 1,007,294 | 40.80 | 25.25 |
| Minnesota | 13 | 22,270 | 17,712 | 60,300 | 53,460 | 113,760 | 106,110 | 39.25 | 26.00 |
| Northeastern Wisconsin | 8 | 42,873 | 20,669 | 282,395 | 43,958 | 326,353 | 170,292 | 40.25 | 25.00 |
| Southeastern Wisconsin | 21 | 56,222 | 136,693 | 670,043 | 239,871 | 909,914 | 803,899 | 41.20 | 25.25 |
| Iowa | 10 | 18,480 | 2,000 | 34,050 | 96,500 | 130,550 | 262,012 | 40.35 | 25.00 |
| Northern Utah | 5 | 180,291 | 125,263 | 210,153 | 111,601 | 321,844 | 270,306 | 45.25 | 28.00 |
| Western Oregon | 13 | 23,945 | 15,130 | 111,530 | 117,866 | 229,396 | 118,389 | 40.45 | 29.50 |
| Southern Idaho | 11 | 17,194 | 24,805 | 93,143 | 10,607 | 103,750 | 183,208 | 40.15 | 25.85 |
| Other States and districts | 35 | 66,068 | 71,476 | 86,731 | 143,595 | 230,326 | 191,025 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 217 | 1,049,685 | 993,040 | 2,711,551 | 1,426,606 | 4,138,157 | 3,678,640 | ..... | ..... |

SWEET CLOVER.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Dakota | 5 | 95,000 | 16,000 | 208,643 | 188,000 | 396,643 | 51,600 | 23.00 | ..... |
| South Dakota | 6 | 63,800 | 19,500 | 1,060 | 140,000 | 141,000 | 60,400 | 21.00 | 17.00 |
| Northwestern Minnesota | 3 | 300 | 300 | 14,900 | 31,500 | 46,400 | 31,960 | 21.00 | ..... |
| Southeastern Nebraska | 6 | 700 | 900 | 44,219 | 79,720 | 123,939 | 101,228 | 25.00 | 18.00 |
| Northeastern Kansas | 3 | 300 | 100 | 24,482 | 46,000 | 70,482 | 51,820 | 24.00 | 18.00 |
| Southwestern Kansas | 4 | 18,220 | 27,750 | 55,535 | 97,800 | 153,335 | 75,240 | 19.35 | 15.15 |
| Southeastern Kansas | 11 | 24,623 | 11,558 | 140,308 | 34,700 | 175,008 | 112,185 | 24.00 | 16.00 |
| Northern Utah | 5 | 220,869 | 109,796 | 441,206 | 189,369 | 630,575 | 1,110,860 | 26.00 | 18.00 |
| East central Utah | 3 | 2,020 | 700 | 80,450 | 26,000 | 106,450 | 100,880 | 22.50 | 17.00 |
| Western Colorado | 6 | 155,200 | 141,000 | 197,030 | 132,300 | 329,300 | 338,000 | 21.60 | 14.00 |
| Southern Idaho | 14 | 27,429 | 45,245 | 19,644 | 18,515 | 38,159 | 183,165 | 24.75 | 18.00 |
| Montana | 8 | 17,450 | 17,000 | 53,000 | 115,000 | 168,000 | 107,145 | 23.25 | ..... |
| Other States and districts | 22 | 14,472 | 15,600 | 178,453 | 196,785 | 375,238 | 230,118 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 96 | 640,383 | 405,449 | 1,458,840 | 1,295,689 | 2,754,529 | 2,554,601 | ..... | ..... |

ALFALFA.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western South Dakota | 9 | 75,450 | 43,400 | 522,560 | 405,500 | 928,060 | 426,000 | 29.40 | 16.75 |
| Southeastern South Dakota | 2 | 2,000 | 5,686 | 1,150 | 160,000 | 161,150 | 132,750 | 33.50 | 17.00 |
| Southeastern Nebraska | 8 | 25,751 | 34,800 | 55,770 | 188,800 | 244,570 | 228,075 | 26.00 | 14.25 |
| Northwestern Kansas | 29 | 30,760 | 159,363 | 170,755 | 91,400 | 262,155 | 1,534,065 | 26.75 | 13.20 |
| Northeastern Kansas | 22 | 6,668 | 30,232 | 167,750 | 208,045 | 375,795 | 334,741 | 25.05 | 14.10 |
| Southwestern Kansas | 15 | 93,430 | 132,542 | 242,177 | 163,850 | 406,027 | 846,419 | 26.60 | 13.70 |
| Southeastern Kansas | 27 | 33,772 | 111,525 | 294,000 | 51,600 | 345,600 | 452,489 | 28.30 | 13.80 |
| Western Texas | 5 | 6,500 | 31,000 | 80,900 | 64,800 | 145,700 | 259,061 | 23.50 | ..... |
| Western Oklahoma | 6 | 3,602 | 3,000 | 53,090 | 5,700 | 58,790 | 387,000 | 22.30 | 13.50 |
| Northern Utah | 5 | 1,612,054 | 1,026,920 | 1,484,182 | 932,054 | 2,416,236 | 3,437,226 | 33.50 | 16.75 |
| Colorado | 6 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 38,200 | 276,000 | 314,200 | 255,379 | 27.00 | 16.00 |
| Eastern New Mexico | 3 | 56,000 | 82,810 | 111,250 | 117,000 | 228,250 | 413,850 | 27.50 | ..... |
| Western Oregon | 3 | 1,481 | 700 | 14,556 | 63,858 | 78,414 | 97,501 | 28.70 | ..... |
| Southern Idaho | 19 | 256,977 | 184,642 | 422,673 | 231,315 | 653,988 | 627,440 | 31.65 | 16.50 |
| Montana | 14 | 81,800 | 99,100 | 241,835 | 331,600 | 573,435 | 789,300 | 26.00 | ..... |
| California | 6 | 206,350 | 209,000 | 274,412 | 100,000 | 374,412 | 657,853 | 30.00 | 15.50 |
| Southern Arizona | 4 | 21,039 | 39,549 | 91,000 | 10,000 | 101,000 | 55,225 | 35.50 | 17.00 |
| Other States and districts | 5 | 151,707 | 90,123 | 630,475 | 59,500 | 689,975 | 540,250 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 188 | 2,666,341 | 2,289,392 | 4,896,735 | 3,461,022 | 8,357,757 | 11,474,624 | ..... | ..... |

TIMOTHY.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Illinois | 27 | 236,882 | 153,184 | 624,615 | 161,460 | 786,075 | 685,140 | 9.85 | 8.35 |
| Central Illinois | 15 | 111,499 | 102,675 | 123,814 | 84,890 | 208,704 | 276,262 | 10.50 | 8.55 |
| Southern Illinois | 10 | 286,300 | 399,590 | 943,035 | 257,500 | 1,200,535 | 1,552,586 | 10.15 | 7.60 |
| Indiana | 15 | 23,422 | 62,159 | 33,883 | 12,600 | 46,483 | 60,808 | 10.75 | 9.45 |
| Northwestern Ohio | 14 | 237,510 | 339,118 | 140,571 | 217,705 | 358,276 | 599,685 | 10.70 | 8.80 |
| Northeastern Ohio | 13 | 69,873 | 65,675 | 398,305 | 108,050 | 503,355 | 538,965 | 11.05 | 9.20 |
| North Dakota | 12 | 114,400 | 79,688 | 212,542 | 184,675 | 397,217 | 323,451 | 9.35 | 7.65 |
| Northeastern South Dakota | 9 | 144,625 | 197,463 | 142,782 | 95,500 | 278,491 | 462,600 | 9.55 | 7.60 |
| Southeastern South Dakota | 12 | 230,753 | 201,923 | 149,290 | 416,170 | 565,460 | 503,839 | 9.95 | 7.90 |
| Northwestern Minnesota | 16 | 74,200 | 32,119 | 160,491 | 118,000 | 268,491 | 363,080 | 9.56 | 8.00 |
| East Central Minnesota | 11 | 140,715 | 45,455 | 229,495 | 225,805 | 455,300 | 536,139 | 9.65 | 8.05 |
| Southern Minnesota | 77 | 2,301,393 | 2,205,155 | 4,118,227 | 2,600,071 | 6,718,298 | 8,930,758 | 9.70 | 7.80 |
| Southwestern Wisconsin | 15 | 56,305 | 36,150 | 21,538 | 101,308 | 125,846 | 288,790 | 9.73 | 8.00 |
| Southeastern Wisconsin | 10 | 134,271 | 34,009 | 68,574 | 225,000 | 293,574 | 351,953 | 10.30 | 8.50 |
| Nebraska | 6 | 19,633 | 25,200 | 17,100 | 56,350 | 73,450 | 56,820 | 10.00 | ..... |
| Kansas | 12 | 28,133 | 22,100 | 141,445 | 186,858 | 328,303 | 69,862 | 9.00 | ..... |
| Northwestern Iowa | 34 | 305,870 | 273,750 | 310,423 | 121,000 | 431,423 | 740,795 | 9.76 | 8.00 |
| Northeastern Iowa | 87 | 836,830 | 1,330,125 | 5,987,538 | 1,188,650 | 7,176,188 | 6,642,634 | 10.10 | 8.15 |
| Southwestern Iowa | 55 | 1,247,589 | 670,170 | 7,012,096 | 1,303,231 | 8,315,327 | 3,427,197 | 10.65 | 8.80 |
| Southeastern Iowa | 61 | 692,436 | 367,488 | 7,241,321 | 724,475 | 7,965,796 | 5,247,468 | 10.60 | 8.60 |
| Northwestern Missouri | 21 | 1,009,643 | 561,765 | 2,155,432 | 515,000 | 2,670,432 | 1,470,114 | 10.00 | 9.35 |
| Northeastern Missouri | 26 | 197,989 | 175,309 | 2,577,295 | 221,800 | 2,802,095 | 2,088,636 | 10.55 | 8.40 |
| Southwestern Missouri | 7 | 8,550 | 5,500 | 755,125 | 226,800 | 981,925 | 422,103 | 10.35 | ..... |
| Northern Utah | 4 | 175,019 | 254,675 | 35,397 | 103,019 | 138,416 | 815,562 | 11.40 | 9.20 |
| Western Oregon | 4 | ..... | ..... | 53,695 | 93,110 | 146,805 | 228,818 | ..... | ..... |
| Southern Idaho | 3 | 50,500 | 14,850 | 1,189,795 | 22,750 | 1,212,545 | 669,725 | 11.25 | 9.15 |
| Other States and districts | 27 | 134,950 | 202,378 | 158,087 | 217,477 | 375,564 | 366,675 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 603 | 8,869,291 | 7,861,173 | 35,004,911 | 9,792,254 | 44,797,165 | 37,720,765 | ..... | ..... |

[1] Stock on hand; seed in shippers' hands: Seedsmen's figures (except those of the branch offices of large seedsmen in the Far West) and also those of other concerns that do not purchase at least 50 per cent of their seed directly from growers were omitted in the stock-on-hand figures.

[2] Shipments: Seed purchased directly from growers and shipped by concerns reporting. Only that portion of shipments reported which represented seed bought directly from growers was used, hence no duplication in figures.

1918 crop, and in a few of the largest producing sections the shipments were less than 20 per cent of the 1918 shipments. Red clover shipments of the 1919 crop were indicated to be 10 per cent less than those of the 1918 crop, whereas those for the 1919 crop of timothy were shown to be 18 per cent more than 1918 crop shipments.

Growers received about $10.75 more per 100 pounds for red clover, $15.25 more for alsike clover, $6.25 more for sweet clover, $13.50 more for alfalfa, and $1.90 more for timothy of the 1919 crop than for seed of the 1918 crop.

## MARKETING COTTON SEED.

(Continued from front page.)

### Renaming Varieties.

The number of standard commercial varieties of cotton seed sold for planting purposes is less than 40, while the number of variety names which has been used in exploiting the business during comparatively recent years is well over 600. The practice of renaming varieties has been abused in some instances to the extent that the variety name serves little more than to advertise or identify the seller. Many farmers have bought improved seed of a standard variety from a reliable grower or dealer, and have endeavored to enter the "pedigreed" cotton seed business, selling their product under their own names. The majority of these farmers fail because they do not have a clear knowledge of the simple details necessary in maintaining the purity of their stock seed and because they usually do not have a marketing organization for the successful sale of their product.

In a given locality a standard variety may be used almost exclusively by the farmers and, although no special effort is made to improve the variety or strain of the seed, it usually is fairly pure and more valuable for planting purposes than the average of badly mixed varieties. From such a locality dealers are able to obtain sufficiently large quantities of seed to enable them to handle it commercially on a relatively small margin of profit. Unfortunately some dealers are not cautious as to the purity of the varities of cotton seed which they handle and they buy seed indiscriminately and sell it under their own variety names, which are sometimes misleading and catchy terms. In many cases abnormally high prices are charged and, by extensive advertising, large quantities are sold annually resulting in a loss rather than a gain to the farmers who plant it and tending to discredit the planting cotton seed business.

### Extravagant Claims.

In advertisements, catalogs, circulars, and other printed matter, some dealers and growers make extravagant claims about the merits of the particular variety of cotton seed which they offer for sale. In some cases the claims are gross misrepresentations, and are never sustained except under the most favorable conditions or by the sacrifice of other important features. There are varieties which possess to a marked degree one or more of the good features claimed, but they should not be lauded to the point of misrepresentation. A policy more advantageous for the dealer and the grower as well as for the indirect improvement of the cotton industry, would be a clear statement of the exact conditions under which the claims were sustained together with the

probable outcome under average field conditions. No one feature should be emphasized so prominently that others equally important to the farmer might be overlooked.

### Culling and Recleaning.

In addition to a lack of care in field selection and of precaution to prevent mixing of varieties at the gin, comparatively little attention has been given to culling, grading, and recleaning and delinting cotton seed for planting. Cotton farmers are doubtless responsible to a great extent for this condition. They have been accustomed to planting cotton seed selected on the farm from ordinary gin-run seed, and when buying seed of new varieties or of improved strains they overlook the physical condition and think only of the better results to be derived from planting the new seed.

Cotton seed as it ordinarily comes from the gin still contains sufficient lint to prevent the seed from separating readily. This makes culling and recleaning difficult and probably accounts for a number of unsuccessful attempts to operate various culling and recleaning machines. If the gin is equipped with modern machinery and regulated properly, however, more of the lint is removed and the seed is in much better condition for culling and recleaning. The relatively few successful operators of the culling and recleaning machines now in use have found that the small immature seeds and foreign matter which are removed, together with the small quantity of good seed which is necessarily lost, amounts to about 10 per cent by weight. Dealers' estimates of the cost of the operation show a wide variation, but the average cost should not exceed $5 per ton of culled and recleaned seed.

### Delinting.

The practice of delinting cotton seed for planting purposes is being followed in very few instances, although it has been advocated by some of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in the South. Wherever it has been tried, however, it has proved a practical success from the standpoint of both dealers and farmers. It is self evident that any process which removes the surplus lint without injuring the germ is of prime importance in improving the quality of cotton seed for planting purposes. The seed is more easily and thoroughly culled and recleaned, thus increasing the purity and germination; planting machines will distribute a smaller quantity per acre more uniformly, resulting in a considerable saving in the cost of the seed; and the soil moisture comes in closer contact with the seeds, causing them to germinate more quickly and to produce a better stand.

The same kind of machine is used as for delinting cotton seed for oil manufacture. The machine is regulated so that it will remove as much of the linters as possible without injuring the seed germ by crushing. The initial cost of the machine and the expenses incident to its operation are prohibitive to the small dealer or grower. However, if delinters were installed in custom gins, farmers might have the cotton seed which they had selected to be used or sold for planting purposes delinted during the ginning process at very little additional cost. Over 20,000,000 pounds of linters, valued at $1,200,000, which at the present time is wasted, would be saved.

### Germination.

All other factors being equal, the value of a given quantity of seed for planting purposes is in direct proportion to the percentage that will grow. Because of the relative cheapness and abundance of cotton seed for planting in former years, farmers and dealers have paid little attention to the germinating powers of the seed. Even at this time very few dealers make germination tests of each lot and sell on the basis of such tests. The purchaser has a right to expect and demand value received and he can not know the true value of cotton seed for planting purposes unless the percentage of germination is given.

Poor germination may be caused by unfavorable weather conditions, delay in harvesting, and improper storage. A severe drought during August and September usually results in immature seed of low vitality. Wet weather over a long period during harvest time causes damage to the seed by the continued presence of moisture in the bolls. Tests are on record (Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station) of seed from cotton harvested after a long rainy season which averaged only 55 per cent germination and which ran as low as 29 per cent. Also tests of seed from mature cotton harvested early in the fall months showed an average of 90 per cent germination and that from mature cotton harvested in January 43 per cent, while seed from frosted cotton harvested in January averaged only 14 per cent germination.

It may be contended that, because of the large quantity of cotton seed sown per acre in most instances, high germination is not essential. At the present price of cotton seed, however, particularly of improved strains and varieties which have been selected and prepared primarily for planting purposes, any measure which would enable the farmer to obtain equally good results from less seed would mean a corresponding saving in the cost of seeding per acre.

### Storage.

Seed cotton picked early in the season while "green," or at any time when moist, and packed in a close place is subject to heating and the seed germ is necessarily injured or destroyed. If cotton is ginned while "green" and the seed stored in large quantities it becomes heated very quickly. If such seed is to be sold for planting purposes it should be stirred constantly and the storage house ventilated properly until the seed becomes thoroughly dry, when it may be sacked and stored in any quantity in a dry, well ventilated warehouse. Seed from dry, well matured cotton may be sacked at the gin and stored immediately with safety.

### Basis for Price Quotation.

The one outstanding argument in favor of quoting planting cotton seed for sale per 100 pounds rather than per bushel is the variation in the established legal weights per bushel in the cotton producing States, and the fact that cotton seed oil mills have established the market for cotton seed for manufacturing purposes on the basis of price per 100 pounds or per ton. In North and South Carolina and Georgia the legal weight per bushel of cotton seed is 30 pounds; in Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas, 32 pounds; in Arkansas, 33⅓ pounds; and in Tennessee only 28 pounds.

This lack of uniformity in the legal weights established in the various States is unfortunate, but the difficulties and misunderstandings attending it can be avoided by adhering strictly to the practice of quoting prices per 100 pounds.

### Comparison With Oil Mill Price.

The difference between the price at which cotton seed is sold for planting purposes and for manufacturing purposes during any year varies considerably because of the wide range in the prices of different varieties and strains for planting purposes. However, upon comparing the manufacturing price paid to farmers with the average retail price for planting of those varieties which have become more nearly standardized commercially, the average difference for the season 1918–19 was found to be $4.30 per 100 pounds and for 1910–11, $3.10 per 100 pounds. It can not be said that the price of cotton seed for manufacturing has any marked influence on the price for planting except of course that when it is sold for planting purposes the price obtained must necessarily be sufficiently high to cover the extra cost of selecting, recleaning, sacking, and other expenses incident to the preparation and marketing for planting purposes. The average price paid to farmers for the 1918 crop for manufacturing purposes was about 150 per cent greater than that paid for the 1910 crop, 282 per cent greater than for the 1911 crop, and 225 per cent greater than for the 1912 crop, all percentages based on figures published in the Monthly Crop Reporter. The best data available indicate that the average retail price of standard commercial varieties for planting purposes was only 72 per cent greater in 1919 than in 1911. From this comparison it appears that, although the price of cotton seed for planting may be influenced by the price for manufacturing, it has not increased in the same proportion. At the average price received by farmers for the 1910 crop, one ton of farmers' stock would buy 590 pounds of selected seed for planting purposes in 1911, while at the average price received for the 1918 crop, one ton would buy 860 pounds for planting in 1919.

### Prices for Improved Varieties.

Many new varieties and improved strains of standard varieties are introduced and sold at seemingly high prices. Such varieties or strains, however, are usually the result of years of persistent effort, and when first placed on the market they are limited in supply, and the cost of distribution per unit is relatively high. To a great extent, the introduction of new varieties and strains maintains or raises the standard of cotton production, and the price charged for them in most cases is thought to be both justifiable on the part of the dealer or seller and profitable to the farmer who buys them for planting. It is only by the careful selection and attention given to seed stocks by reliable and experienced plant breeders and the distribution of such stocks among farmers for planting purposes that a commercial supply of known varieties of cotton seed for planting is made available.

The conscientious and reliable dealers in planting cotton seed occupy an important place among the many agencies working for the advancement of the cotton-growing industry. It devolves upon them to further consider the practicability of the phases outlined briefly in this article in an effort to place on the market planting cotton seed of better quality and to distribute it more economically and efficiently. The business should be made a more highly specialized industry, and the term "planting cotton seed" made to represent a product of infinitely greater intrinsic and potential value than ordinary cotton seed or the average planting cotton seed of to-day

# COTTON

## PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Fluctuations in cotton prices during the week ending January 24 were quite frequent. However, the closing prices for both spots and futures varied but little from those of the previous week. The highest average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets was reached on Monday, January 19, when it stood at 40.49 cents per pound. The low point for the week of 40.09 cents was reached on January 21. The average price for Middling on Saturday, January 24, was 40.34 cents. The net decline for the week in Middling spots as compared with last Saturday's average was 14 points.

The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the week ending January 24 amounted to 73,567 bales as against 88,404 bales last week and 122,949 bales for the week before.

During the week under consideration March future contracts showed an advance at New Orleans of 12 points and closed at 37.62 cents; and a decline of 20 points at New York and closed at 36.25 cents.

The season's highest and lowest prices so far for New York future contracts are given below for the months stated:

| | March. | May. | July. | October. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Season's highest | 37.26 | 36.73 | 36.34 | 32.00 |
| Season's lowest | 20.15 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.03 |

## Cotton Ginned.

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, issued on January 23 its report, showing the number of bales of cotton ginned for the season prior to January 16, 1920. It showed a total for the crop to that date of 10,322,148 bales, including 35,251 bales of American-Egyptian and 6,828 bales of Sea Island. This figure compares with 11,048,652 bales last year, which included 21,797 bales of American-Egyptian and 40,822 bales of Sea Island.

*Ginnings, by States.*

| | Bales. | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 692,927 | North Carolina | 811,592 |
| Arizona | 50,029 | Oklahoma | 835,560 |
| Arkansas | 752,036 | South Carolina | 1,428,399 |
| California | 44,187 | Tennessee | 256,049 |
| Florida | 17,285 | Texas | 2,561,394 |
| Georgia | 1,650,621 | Virginia | 21,454 |
| Louisiana | 295,101 | All others | 4,064 |
| Mississippi | 847,974 | | |
| Missouri | 53,476 | Total | 10,322,148 |

## Cotton Movement from August 1 to January 23.

The following information was received from commercial sources:

| | 1919–20 | 1918–19 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 4,452,642 | 3,223,575 |
| Port stocks | 1,420,664 | 1,405,011 |
| Interior receipts | 4,771,488 | 4,203,931 |
| Interior stocks | 1,292,492 | 1,491,922 |
| Into sight | 7,514,352 | 6,838,509 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 1,620,543 | 1,201,217 |
| Southern consumption | 1,710,000 | 1,919,000 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 4,698,047 | 3,735,352 |

## Exports.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending January 23 were 204,928 bales against 201,438 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to January 23, 1920, amounted to 3,578,000 bales against 2,367,000 bales and 2,652,000 bales in the two preceding years, respectively.

*Detailed report of exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to Jan. 23.*

| To— | 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 1,888,000 | 1,198,000 | 1,561,000 |
| France | 356,000 | 361,000 | 341,000 |
| Other countries | 1,334,000 | 808,000 | 750,000 |
| Total | 3,578,000 | 2,367,000 | 2,652,000 |

*Stocks of American cotton in foreign countries January 23.*

| | 1919–20 | 1918–19 | 1917–18 | 1916–17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England: | | | | |
| Liverpool stocks | *Bales.* 721,000 | *Bales.* 256,000 | *Bales.* 264,000 | *Bales.* 726,000 |
| Manchester stocks | 86,000 | 27,000 | 241,000 | 52,000 |
| Other countries | 373,000 | [1] 147,000 | [1] 180,000 | [1] 591,000 |

[1] Estimated.

Reports indicate that the average weekly deliveries of American cotton to spinners in Great Britain from August 1 to December 31 were as follows:

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1919–20 | 52,170 |
| 1918–19 | 35,080 |
| 1917–18 | 49,550 |
| 1916–17 | 59,350 |
| 1915–16 | 62,640 |

## Commercial Differences in prices for Various Grades, Jan. 24, 1920.

[As reported to the Bureau of Markets.]

| Grade. | For New York. | For New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Fair.....points on Middling. | 333 | 275 |
| Strict Good Middling.....do.... | 263 | 250 |
| Good Middling.....do.... | 200 | 200 |
| Strict Middling.....do.... | 113 | 125 |
| Middling | Basis. | Basis. |
| Strict Low Middling, points off Middling | 248 | 350 |
| Low Middling....points off Middling.. | 670 | 750 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [1].....do.... | 948 | 975 |
| Good Ordinary [1].....do.... | 1,185 | 1,200 |
| Good Middling Yellow Tinged...do.... | 198 | 75 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Tinged...do.... | 320 | 150 |
| Middling Yellow Tinged [1].....do.... | 480 | 350 |
| Strict Low Middling Yellow Tinged,[1] points off Middling | 705 | 700 |
| Low Middling Yellow Tinged,[1] points off Middling | 1,005 | 1,100 |
| Good Middling Yellow Stained, points off Middling | 463 | 450 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Stained,[1] points off Middling | 603 | 575 |
| Middling Yellow Stained,[1] points off Middling | 745 | 700 |
| Good Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling | 570 | 550 |
| Strict Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling | 678 | 625 |
| Middling Blue Stained,[1] points off Middling | 825 | 750 |

[1] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

## Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on January 23, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

| Grade. | New York. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Middling Fair | 1 | 13 |
| Strict Good Middling | 25 | 242 |
| Good Middling | 315 | 1,705 |
| Strict Middling | 841 | 3,231 |
| Middling | 2,089 | 4,182 |
| Strict Low Middling | 5,400 | 2,980 |
| Low Middling | 3,427 | 1,738 |
| Good Middling Yellow Tinged | 130 | 302 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Tinged | 220 | 171 |
| Good Middling Yellow Stained | ..... | 2 |
| Total | 12,448 | 14,626 |

## Cotton Freights.

*Current freight rates for cotton on vessels of the United States Shipping Board.*

[Figures are for high density per 100 pounds.]

| To— | From North Atlantic ports. | From South Atlantic ports. | From Gulf ports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom [1] | $1.30 | $1.40 | $1.50 |
| French Atlantic ports | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Holland (Rotterdam) | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Belgium (Antwerp, Ghent) | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Germany (Bremen, Hamburg) | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Danzig | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.50 |
| Denmark (Copenhagen) | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| Sweden (Gothenburg, Malmo) | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| Swedon (Stockholm) | 2.55 | 2.65 | 2.75 |
| Norway (Christiania) | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| Finland (Helsingfors) | 2.55 | 2.65 | 2.75 |
| Portugal (Lisbon, Oporto) | 1.55 | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| French Mediterranean ports | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| Spain (Barcelona, Valencia) | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |
| Italy (Genoa, Naples) | 1.80 | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Greece (Piraeus, Patras) | 1.85 | 1.95 | 2.05 |
| Greece (Salonica) | 1.85 | 1.95 | 2.05 |
| Venice (Trieste, Fiume) | 2.05 | 2.15 | 2.25 |

[1] Until further notice by the Shipping Board a surcharge of 25 cents per 100 pounds must be added to rates to Liverpool and London.

Cotton in standard bales will be taken only by special agreement as to rates and quantity. It is said that the extra charge for such bales varies from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

## Cotton Seed.

Reports recently received by the Bureau of Markets giving cottonseed quotations on the basis of prime seed in car lots indicate the following prices at the points named:

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Charlotte, N. C | $90 |
| Tarboro, N. C | 95 |
| Orangeburg, S. C | 90 |
| Anderson, S. C | 96 |
| Manning, S. C | 96 |
| New Orleans, La | 75 |
| Shreveport, La | 70–80 |
| Monroe, La | 70 |
| Meridian, Miss | 75 |
| Jackson, Miss | 75 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 70 |
| Corinth, Miss | 60–80 |
| Conway, Ark | 53 |
| Forest City, Ark | 65–70 |
| Pine Bluff, Ark | 65 |
| Brownsville, Tenn | 65 |

(Continued on page 77.)

# GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

## HAY RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT.

The shortage of cars throughout the central and eastern portions of the country and the bad condition of the country roads caused by the ice and snow have curtailed the movement of hay during the past week and prices have made a further advance in most of the large hay markets. Reports from dealers located in the principal hay-producing territory of Michigan indicate that about 50 to 60 per cent of the marketable surplus in that territory has been shipped. The movement at present is principally from the farms but is light on account of the bad condition of the roads.

**Eastern Markets.**—Reports from Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore indicate that the receipts of hay have been very light. The almost impassable condition of the country roads has prevented any loose hay from reaching these markets and but little hay is being offered "in transit." Prices have advanced from $1 to $1.50 per ton and there is a strong demand for practically all grades. Clover and heavy clover mixed grades especially are wanted.

**Southeastern and Southern Markets.**—Richmond reports a firm market on all grades of hay on account of light receipts and a good demand. No. 1 clover and heavy clover mixed hay are in urgent demand.

Receipts of hay at Atlanta are reported heavier than during the previous week. The demand for alfalfa is better than for timothy, because a desirable quality of timothy hay which is usually obtained principally from Ohio and Indiana can not now be obtained on account of embargoes. Considerable timothy and light clover mixed hay are being offered and shipped from southern Illinois, but dealers do not seem to be buying this hay readily on account of the unsatisfactory quality. Prices are quoted slightly higher than for the previous week.

New Orleans reports the receipts of hay lighter on account of the car situation. The higher grades of hay are scarce while the lower grades are more plentiful, but not in demand. Prices are practically unchanged from the previous week.

Memphis reports increased receipts of alfalfa but very light receipts of timothy. The demand is fair with prices about the same as those of last week.

**Central and Northern Markets.**—Receipts of hay at Kansas City were slightly lower than for the previous week, being 1,550 cars, of which 235 were timothy, 28 clover, 992 alfalfa, and 262 prairie. The demand for alfalfa continues strong and prices continue steady for the higher grades. The No. 2 and No. 3 grades declined from 50 cents to $1 on account of the heavy receipts. The demand for prairie hay is good, and this, together with the lighter receipts, caused an advance of from $2 to $3 per ton during the week.

Omaha reports heavy receipts of both prairie and alfalfa hay. The demand is fair except on lowland prairie and practically no difficulty is being experienced in obtaining cars to handle the hay at this market. Prices generally remain unchanged from the previous week.

Cincinnati reports new high record prices for timothy and light clover mixed hay during the week, caused by the light receipts and urgent demand. The arrivals for the week were principally delayed shipments and notices of new shipments are greatly reduced on account of the scarcity of cars and the bad condition of the country roads. There was an unusually large amount of threshed timothy on the market but prices remained fairly steady. Total receipts for the week were 183 cars.

Buffalo reports show an advance of $4 to $5 per ton on hay during the week on account of the very light receipts. Snowstorms have prevented shipment from practically all tributary shipping points.

Receipts of hay at Chicago were again very light, being only 165 cars of timothy, 11 cars of prairie, and 3 cars of alfalfa. Receipts of timothy for the corresponding week last year were 730 cars. The supply is not equal to the urgent demand. Many local orders and orders for shipment are reported unfilled, and consumers are said to be anxious to buy hay "to arrive." More interest is being taken in prairie hay on account of the scarcity of timothy. The market is reported higher on all grades.

The hay market at Minneapolis is reported steady with but slight changes in prices. Receipts are below normal. The local demand is good, but the demand from Montana and other western points is not as urgent as during the last few weeks.

**Western Markets.**—The heavy receipts of 2,228 tons of hay for the week at San Francisco were caused by the filling of Government contracts for about 2,000 tons of hay for shipment to Hawaii and the Philippines. The market is generally quiet, but prices have advanced on choice wheat and oat hay. The demand from the country districts continues heavy because of feeding requirements. The recent rains have not materially relieved the drought situation.

Seattle reports the market for alfalfa firm on account of snow and the increased feeding demand from Montana and eastern Washington. Heavy frosts in western Washington have caused unfavorable pasturage conditions and have caused firm market conditions in that section.

## WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

| | Jan 24. | Jan 17. |
|---|---|---|
| Spring wheat bran: | | |
| Minneapolis | $42.00 | $42.00 |
| Duluth | ..... | 42.50 |
| Spring wheat middlings: | | |
| Minneapolis | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Duluth | ..... | 43.50 |
| Hard winter wheat bran: | | |
| Kansas City | 40.50 | 40.50 |
| St. Louis | 43.25 | 43.00 |
| Hard winter wheat middlings: | | |
| Kansas City | 46.00 | 46.00 |
| St. Louis | 47.50 | 47.00 |
| Soft winter wheat bran: | | |
| Cincinnati | 47.00 | 45.50 |
| Baltimore | 51.00 | 50.50 |
| Richmond, Va | 51.00 | 50.00 |
| Soft winter wheat middlings: | | |
| Cincinnati | 53.00 | 53.00 |
| Baltimore | 51.00 | 52.00 |
| Richmond | 54.00 | 53.00 |
| Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein): | | |
| Memphis | 76.00 | 76.00 |
| Atlanta | 76.00 | 78.00 |
| Linseed meal: | | |
| Amsterdam, N. Y | [1] 72.00 | 72.00 |
| Minneapolis | 83.00 | 82.00 |
| Milwaukee | ..... | 82.50 |
| Alfalfa meal: | | |
| Memphis | 46.00 | 48.00 |
| Kansas City | 40.50 | 40.00 |
| St. Louis | 43.00 | 42.50 |
| Gluten feed: | | |
| Chicago | 69.00 | 69.00 |
| Buffalo | 72.39 | 72.00 |

[1] For deferred shipment.

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JAN. 24.

[In dollars per ton.]

| City. | Hay (in carload lots). | | | | | | | | | | | Feed (in lots of 1 ton or over). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 1 timothy. | Standard timothy. | No. 2 timothy. | No. 1 light clover mixed. | No. 1 clover mixed. | No. 1 clover. | No. 1 alfalfa. | No. 2 alfalfa. | No. 1 prairie upland. | No. 1 prairie midland. | No. 1 wheat and oat hay. | Spring wheat bran. | Soft winter wheat bran. | Hard winter wheat bran. | Spring wheat middlings. | Soft winter wheat middlings. | Hard winter wheat middlings. | Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein). | Linseed meal. | Gluten feed. | Hominy feed. | Peanut meal (36 per cent protein). | No. 1 alfalfa meal. | Beet pulp. | Barley chops. | Rye middlings. |
| Boston | ..... | 30 | ..... | 31 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.75 | 51.00 | 51.00 | 56.00 | 60.50 | 50.50 | 87.50 | 85.00 | 78.62 | 69.50 | ..... | ..... | 65.50 | ..... | 54.50 |
| Buffalo | ..... | 36 00 | ..... | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 51.00 | 50 00 | 51.00 | 55.00 | 51.00 | 85.00 | ..... | ..... | 68 00 | ..... | 49 50 | 65.00 | 75.00 | 52 00 |
| Philadelphia | 39 00 | 38.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49.50 | ..... | 49.50 | 52 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore | 35.50 | 34.75 | 34.25 | 34 00 | 33.00 | 35.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 50 | 53.50 | ..... | 52 00 | 54.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 00 | 59.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 39 00 | 38.00 | 37.50 | 38.50 | 37.50 | 39 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54.00 | 55.00 | 54.00 | 56.00 | 57.00 | ..... | 85.00 | 88.00 | 78.00 | 64 00 | ..... | 57 00 | 65.00 | ..... | 53.00 |
| Atlanta | 41 00 | 40.00 | 38 50 | 40 50 | 41.00 | 42.00 | 46.00 | 43 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 00 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 65.00 | 82.00 | ..... | ..... | 73.00 | 74 00 | 55.00 | 67.00 | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans | ..... | 36.50 | ..... | 34 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Memphis | 40 00 | 37 00 | 34 00 | 35.00 | 34.00 | 35.00 | 42 00 | 35.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | ..... | 56.00 | 78.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 37 00 | 34 00 | 31 50 | 33 50 | 37.00 | 43 00 | 43 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 00 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 51 00 | 51 00 | 57.00 | 77.50 | 82 50 | ..... | 65.50 | ..... | 48.00 | ..... | 78.00 | 51.00 |
| St. Louis | 38 00 | 36 00 | 28.50 | ..... | 31.00 | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46.00 | 47.00 | ..... | 51.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 29 00 | 27.00 | 25 50 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 25.50 | 22 50 | 17 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44.00 | 43 00 | ..... | 52 00 | 51.00 | 82 50 | 87 00 | 76.00 | 75 00 | ..... | 43.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 25 00 | 22 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 00 | 20 00 | 23 50 | 21 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 34 50 | 32 50 | 31 50 | 32.50 | 31.00 | 32 50 | 38.00 | 35.00 | 28.00 | 24.00 | ..... | 48 00 | 48.00 | 48.00 | 51 00 | 50.00 | 50 00 | 84 00 | 85.00 | 73.00 | ..... | ..... | 48.00 | ..... | 71 50 | 50.00 |
| Minneapolis | 27 00 | ..... | 25 50 | 26 50 | 25 00 | 25 00 | 35 50 | 33.00 | 25.00 | 21.00 | ..... | 43.00 | ..... | ..... | 45.50 | ..... | ..... | 82 00 | 85 00 | 80.00 | ..... | ..... | 49.00 | ..... | 60.00 | 46.25 |
| San Francisco | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.50 | ..... | ..... | 24.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.50 | ..... | 75 50 | ..... |

## FEED MARKETS STEADY.

The feed market situation is practically unchanged since last week's report except in the New England markets, where the light stocks and the light receipts have caused an active demand for all feeds.

**Alfalfa Meal.**—Reports from mills and important alfalfa meal markets indicate that the stocks of meal are rather low and that the demand is greater than the supply available for immediate shipment. Mills are operating to their full capacity but shipments are being made principally on orders placed some time ago. Prices have remained steady however and practically unchanged.

**Cottonseed Meal.**—The demand for cottonseed meal is reported generally dull with practically no export demand. Stocks at most of the markets are adequate and prices have slightly declined. The offerings of the 41 per cent or higher protein meals are very light it is stated because the bulk of these meals is being reduced to 36 per cent protein by the addition of delinted hulls. Kansas City reports that the bulk of the demand, which however is only normal, is from the West and Northwest. The continuation of the cold stormy weather in the West will probably cause an increased demand.

**Linseed Meal.**—The market situation on linseed meal is practically unchanged from last week. Eastern mills and jobbers are quoting lower prices on meal than mills in the Northwest. This is said to be an unusual condition caused partly by the poor export demand. Eastern mills import their seed and depend upon the export trade for a market for their meal. Unfavorable foreign exchange has made the export trade very unsatisfactory this year. Chicago reports that dealers are obtaining their supply at a discount at eastern markets under delivered prices quoted from Minneapolis. Reports from Minneapolis, however, state that the demand for meal is good at current quotations and that the mills have their output sold well in advance.

**Peanut Meal.**—Stocks of peanut meal are reported to be practically exhausted. Light stocks of 30 per cent protein meal are reported at Montgomery, Ala., and of 36 per cent meal at Atlanta. Demand is dull, however, on account of the high prices quoted.

**Hominy Feed.**—Mills report the demand for hominy feed as irregular partly on account of embargoes and the uncertain shipping conditions. Stocks in the hands of dealers are said to be only fair. Prices remain unchanged but any further advance in cash corn prices would probably result in higher quotations for hominy feed.

**Gluten Feed.**—The urgent demand for gluten feed continues and is greatly in excess of the supply. Embargoes and the car shortage are curtailing the movement of grain to the mills and are making the situation more serious. Mills are reported to be distributing their supply among all their customers. By this method, however, the mixed feed manufacturers are reported to be receiving only about one-half of their requirements. Prices remain steady and practically unchanged from the quotations of the previous week.

**Wheat Mill Feeds.**—On account of embargoes and the scarcity of cars the supply of mill feeds available for immediate needs has been greatly reduced throughout the central and eastern sections of the country. This is true especially in the New England markets where the demand has become urgent during the past week. In the southern, central, and northern markets, the demand is reported about normal and equal only to the supply. The mills in this territory, however, report that their output is well sold, and in some instances well in advance. There is not the urgent demand, however, which is noted in the corn-feed products. The western markets report the feed demand normal with the market steady and prices practically unchanged from those quoted in the previous week's report.

## GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

### Week Ending Jan. 24.

[Bushels; 000 omitted.]

| Subclass and grade. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | Other Atlantic and Gulf ports. | Pacific ports. | Total for week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | | | | |
| No. 3 Northern Spring | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | 8 |
| **Total Hard Red Spring** | .... | .... | .... | 8 | .... | 8 |
| Hard Winter: | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | 25 | 14 | .... | 39 |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | 175 | .... | 175 |
| All others | .... | .... | .... | 215 | .... | 215 |
| **Total Hard Red Winter** | .... | .... | 25 | 404 | .... | 429 |
| Red Winter: | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | 8 | 44 | .... | 52 |
| No. 2 | 105 | .... | 32 | 461 | .... | 598 |
| No. 3 | 15 | 39 | 32 | 172 | .... | 258 |
| All others | .... | .... | 34 | 80 | .... | 114 |
| **Total Soft Red Winter** | 120 | 39 | 106 | 757 | .... | 1,022 |
| Soft White: | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | 10 |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | 57 | .... | 57 |
| **Total Common White** | .... | .... | .... | 67 | .... | 67 |
| No. 4 Mixed | .... | .... | .... | 40 | .... | 40 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 24, 1920 | 120 | 39 | 131 | 1,276 | .... | 1,566 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920 | 748 | 96 | 90 | 513 | .... | 1,447 |
| **BARLEY.** | | | | | | |
| Superior to No. 1 Standard California | .... | .... | .... | 140 | .... | 140 |
| Ungraded | 117 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 117 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 24, 1920 | 117 | .... | .... | 140 | .... | 257 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920 | .... | 92 | .... | ..... | .... | 92 |
| **OATS.** | | | | | | |
| No. 2 White Clipped | 40 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 40 |
| No. 3 White Clipped | 88 | .... | 50 | ..... | .... | 138 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 24, 1920 | 128 | .... | 50 | ..... | .... | 178 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 17, 1920 | 103 | .... | 50 | ..... | .... | 153 |
| **CORN.** | | | | | | |
| No. 3 White | .... | .... | 17 | ..... | .... | 17 |
| No. 3 Mixed | 69 | 43 | 34 | ..... | .... | 146 |
| Total, week ending Jan. 24, 1920 | 69 | 43 | 51 | ..... | .... | 163 |
| **BUCKWHEAT.** | | | | | | |
| Total, ungraded, week ending Jan. 24, 1920 | 15 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 15 |
| Total, ungraded, week ending Jan. 17, 1920 | 30 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 30 |

## COTTON MOVEMENT AND PRICES.

(Continued from page 75.)

### Long-Staple Cotton.

The week's market for extra staple Delta cotton continued firm at both New Orleans and Memphis and prices have been advanced on the higher grades in both markets. Low grades, on the other hand, have remained quiet and practically unchanged.

Some of the sales reported at Memphis were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Middling, 1½-inch staple | 75 |
| Strict to Good Middling, 1 7/8-inch staple | 85 |
| Strict Low Middling, 1⅝-inch to 1 7/8-inch staple | 62 |
| Strict Middling, 1 7/8-inch to 1½-inch staple | 87 |
| Strict Middling, 1½-inch to 1 5/8-inch staple | 93 |
| Strict to Good Middling, 1½-inch to 1 5/8-inch staple | 88 |
| Strict to Good Middling, 1⅝-inch to 1 5/8-inch staple | 85 |
| Strict Low Middling (gray), 1-inch to 1⅝-inch staple | 36½ |
| Middling (spotted), 1 7/8-inches staple | 49½ |

The premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending January 24 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40 cents in New Orleans and 40½ cents in Memphis:

| Length. | New Orleans (points on Middling). | Memphis (points on Middling). |
|---|---|---|
| 1 1/16 inches | 575 | 540 |
| 1⅛ inches | 2,150 | 2,520 |
| 1 3/16 inches | 3,250 | 3,750 |
| 1¼ inches | 4,000 | 4,300 |
| 1 5/16 inches | ..... | 5,000 |
| 1⅜ inches | ..... | 5,750 |

The following premiums reported from the Carolinas are for Strict Middling Upland long-staple cotton. As is customary in that section, prices for extra staple are based upon Strict Middling short staple instead of upon Middling as reported by other markets:

| Length. | Charlotte, N. C., points on Strict Middling. | Spartanburg, S. C., points on Strict Middling. | Darlington, S. C., points on Strict Middling. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 1/16 inches | 1,200 | 1,100 | 500 |
| 1⅛ inches | 3,000 | 3,100 | 2,500 |
| 1 3/16 inches | 3,500 | 4,100 | 3,000 |
| 1¼ inches | 5,000 | 5,100 | 4,000 |
| 1 5/16 inches | 6,000 | 5,600 | ..... |
| 1⅜ inches | ..... | 6,100 | ..... |

It is possible that some of these premiums may be based upon other standards of length of staple than the official standards, but they are given as representative of the ideas of value on staples in the markets to which they refer.

Latest quotations received indicate that Pima American Egyptian cotton of No. 2 and No. 3 grades is being offered at 95 cents per pound at Boston. Sea Island is quoted at 80 cents for No. 2 or Extra Choice with average staple at Savannah. Planters' crop lots of Extra Fine "Islands" at Charleston range in quotations from $1 to $1.40 per pound, and buying on account of French spinners is reported at these prices. Fine to Fully Fine is offered at Charleston at 85 to 86 cents per pound, f. o. b. and freight allowance to mill.

Fully Good Sakellaridis Egyptian is quoted at $1.28, and Good Fair to Fully Good at $1.21 per pound. The prices for Egyptian cotton are based on c. i. f. terms, landed New York or Boston.

# FOREIGN MARKETS

## CANADIAN POTATO SITUATION.

The serious damage to the potato crop caused by excessive rains in several Provinces of Canada last fall has had a very marked effect on the general situation, reports the American Consul at Kingston, January 5, 1920. The Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario can not supply their own needs, and therefore must import potatoes from the Provinces which fared better. British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia each has a surplus for export, a great deal of which will find its way to the markets of the United States. As a matter of fact, up to November 18th, 1,841 carloads of potatoes were shipped to the United States, as compared with 13 carloads during the same period of the season of 1918.

The Province of Quebec produced the largest crop on record, and it is said to be of unusually good quality. New Brunswick has a crop estimated at 4,000,000 barrels, the present price of which is in the neighborhood of $3.50 per 165-pound barrel. Nova Scotia potatoes are very badly affected with rot, which will probably mean a reduction of 25 per cent of the salable crop of 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels.

## EUROPE ARRANGING CREDIT TERMS ON PREWAR BASIS.

Credit is again being extended by European exporters to merchants in India, the Netherlands East Indies, China, and Indo-China on practically the same terms as existed before the World War—that is, by draft against documents on a letter of recommendation from a bank in the Far East to its home bank or its correspondent, with recourse to the seller and facilities for the extension of time on the draft. American firms doing busines in the Far East will meet with this competition.

## CONTROL OF APPLE PRICES CONTINUED IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Apples will continue under Government control in the United Kingdom for the present, according to a decision of the Food Controller in answer to efforts made to secure their decontrol. The following are the present maximum wholesale prices[1] for imported apples:

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barrels: | | | |
| Not less than 112 pounds | 58 | 4 | ($10.91) |
| Not less than 130 pounds | 67 | 8 | ($12.65) |
| Boxes: | | | |
| Not less than 10 pounds | 20 | 10 | ($3.90) |
| Not less than 37 pounds | 19 | 3 | ($3.60) |
| Apples sold in other containers, per 112 pounds | 56 | 0 | ($10.47) |

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 9, when 1 pound sterling = $3.71.

## EMBARGO ON EXPORTATION OF RICE FROM SHANTUNG PROVINCE, CHINA.

The American Consul at Chefoo reports that an embargo has been placed on the exportation of rice from Shantung Province because of the scarcity of that staple foodstuff. The shortage is due to the drouth which occurred during the past year.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign money.

## BRITISH EGG MARKET.

Few eggs are arriving at the British markets. English eggs are slightly more plentiful, and the few Irish eggs on the market brought the maximum price[1] of 50 shillings per 10 dozen ($0.94 a dozen). American and Egyptian eggs are the only imported stock quoted. On January 12 the American product brought 38 to 40 shillings per 10 dozen ($0.71–$0.75 per dozen) and the Egyptian product from 26 to 28 shillings ($0.49–$0.53 per dozen).

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 12, when 1 pound sterling = $3.75.

## AUSTRALIA ESTABLISHES A BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

"Strengthened by every assurance of support from every branch of industry, the Commonwealth Government has created a Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and has intrusted it with the responsibility of organizing the country's resources, of framing a policy for the expansion of trade, improvement of methods, and the establishment of new industries," says the British Board of Trade Journal.

"The permanent head of the bureau is termed the director. He is being assisted by a temporary general council representative of primary producers, the chamber of manufacturers, the chamber of commerce, and banking, shipping, and other interests. The members of this council act in an honorary capacity. The main purpose is to achieve effective organization from within an industry in order as far as possible to secure cooperation, coordination, and the employment of modern methods in all stages of production and marketing. To give effect to this policy, the temporary general council will be encouraged to bring about the formation of associations or groups of individual industries, which will each appoint an executive, and the executive in turn will be represented on the general council. The bureau is essentially nonpolitical, so that it may be free from political interference.

"Three other objectives will be kept in view:

"1. Adequate supplies of raw materials for—

(*a*) Local consumption.

(*b*) Overseas export.

"2. Increased production with decreased costs.

"3. Better marketing (buying and selling) facilities.

"Australia is already a large exporter of wheat, flour, butter, meat, tallow, wool, and nonferrous metals. Consideration will be given to the encouragement of other branches of primary industry whose development it may be found desirable to foster. The bureau, in this connection, will have the assistance of the Institute of Science and Industry in keeping primary producers, through their association, informed of what is being done in other parts of the world to increase production and in assisting in local experiments and advice as to the most modern plants and methods.

"An important function of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, as relates to secondary industry, will also be the encouragement of cooperative marketing and selling.

"In the export trade the council will decide what markets it is desirable to exploit and determine the best methods of pushing the products of the industry therein. These organizations, linked up with the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, will aid the individual producer to increase his own output and find markets for his product, and at the same time rapidly increase Australia's export trade."

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE RATES.

### Week Ending Jan. 24.

The following rates are approximate only, as they represent the value of foreign moneys at New York at a certain hour during the day. These values fluctuate with the demand, which may change even within the hour.

| Countries. | Coin. | Par value. | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | Pound | $4.8665 | $3.69 | $3.6125 |
| France | Franc | .1930 | .0862 | .0826 |
| Belgium | do | .1930 | .0862 | .0816 |
| Italy | Lira | .1930 | .0720 | .07 |
| Switzerland | Franc | .1930 | .1808 | .179 |
| Germany | Mark | .2382 | .0175 | .0130 |
| Poland | do | .2382 | .008 | .008 |
| Czechoslovakia | Krone | .2026 | .0143 | .0130 |
| Jugo-Slavia | do | .2026 | .0095 | .009 |
| Roumania | Leu | .1930 | .02 | .0195 |
| Spain | Peso | .1930 | .1910 | .1870 |
| Denmark | Krone | .2680 | .1765 | .1675 |
| Norway | do | .2680 | .1930 | .1845 |
| Sweden | Krona | .2680 | .2070 | .2025 |
| Netherlands | Guilder | .4020 | .37875 | .3747 |
| Argentina | Peso | 1.0365 | 1.0190 | 1.0175 |
| Brazil | Milreis | [2] .5462 | [2] .275 | [2] .275 |
| Mexico | Peso | .4985 | .51 | .505 |
| Japan | Yen | .4985 | .495 | .49 |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong | Dollar | [2] .5042 | .955 | .91 |
| Shanghai | Tael | [2] 1.2020 | 1.60 | 1.56 |

[1] Gold. [2] Government paper. Approximate.

## BRITISH BUY PORK.

(Continued from front page.)

number of cards registered by the retailers. The wholesalers in turn are registered in groups and each group is represented by a purchasing agent, who attends the meetings of the allocating committees of the British Ministry of Food. These committees allocate all meats to the various purchasing agents, basing their distribution on the amount needed to supply the fixed ration.

Edible pork products, hams, bacon, lard, etc., are purchased for the Ministry by a buying committee in the United States, located in New York City. Frozen beef has come largely from Argentina and other South American countries, though smaller quantities have been imported from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Lamb and mutton are purchased from New Zealand.

**Fixed Prices.**—With a view to equalizing prices the Ministry of Food has made its own price on all meats. This price has not always been governed by the market price, and complaints have frequently arisen because the Government price for certain meats seemed too high. The Ministry of Food has explained that the loss on one commodity must be made up on others. Considerable sums have been lost in the handling of meat as a result of dock congestion, labor troubles, and a lack of cold-storage and transportation facilities.

The British Food Administration has announced that the present rationing scheme will be continued until July 1, 1920, but recently agitation has caused the papers to state openly that control will probably be abolished about the last of January.

**Available Supplies.**—Meat is now very plentiful, and abundant shipping enables the Food Controller to draw upon the large amount held in storage.

*Exports of beef and pork from the United States to the United Kingdom 1913, 1918, and 1919.*

| | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Beef, canned | 1,439,932 | 51,250,973 | 13,947,951 |
| Beef, fresh (frozen or chilled) | None. | 116,080,785 | 73,073,602 |
| Beef, pickled and other cured | 5,180,900 | 3,228,816 | 5,569,738 |
| Total beef | 6,620,832 | 500,560,574 | 92,591,291 |
| Bacon | 145,269,526 | 789,253,478 | 507,184,219 |
| Hams and shoulders, cured | 147,191,654 | 170,415,228 | 338,028,382 |
| Pork, canned | 2,884,779 | 1,991,851 | 3,068,054 |
| Pork, fresh (frozen or chilled) | 1,508,186 | 9,500,417 | 1,197,244 |
| Pork, pickled | 10,169,296 | 2,102,744 | 3,378,871 |
| Total pork | 307,023,651 | 1,273,266,718 | 852,856,770 |
| Grand total, beef and pork | 313,644,483 | 1,773,827,292 | 945,448,061 |

*Exports of beef and pork to the United Kingdom compared with total exports from the United States for 1913, 1918, and 1919.*

| Year. | Total exports from United States. | Exports to United Kingdom. | Percentage exported to United Kingdom. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 481,480,534 | 313,644,483 | 65.1 |
| 1918 | 2,395,577,471 | 1,773,827,292 | 74.0 |
| 1919 | 2,124,901,050 | 945,448,061 | 44.5 |

Mr. Roberts, the Food Controller, in reply to a question in Parliament recently, stated that eight steamers were at that time discharging cargoes of meat for which storage was provided, four steamers were berthed for which no storage accommodations were available, and seven other steamers had not yet berthed.

The stock of frozen meat in store was approximately 100,000 tons, and the arrivals would probably be not less than 57,000 tons in December and 60,000 tons in January. The total consumption of meat varies from 90,000 to 110,000 tons per month. [The total annual requirements of imported meats are estimated at 750,000 tons. The estimated amount of meats which can be supplied annually by the overseas dominions is 440,000 tons, leaving 310,000 tons to be obtained in other markets, principally the United States, Argentina, and Brazil.]

Sir Thomas MacKenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, stated to a London Times correspondent on December 5 that New Zealand had stores of mutton, lamb, and beef equivalent to 5,000,000 sixty-pound carcasses and that a new season was about to begin. The output of June next will probably be 6,500,000 carcasses.

**Effects of Decontrol.**—The chief advantages to the consumer of decontrol will be the right to purchase from any butcher, thus restoring competition and service, factors that have been sorely lacking during control. It is also claimed that the release of control and the return of competition will cause a drop in prices and a stimulation of consumption. For instance, cheap New Zealand mutton is pooled with the more expensive American product and both are sold at a flat rate; inferior and off-colored bacon is also pooled with the best and sold at a flat rate. These products are allocated to the butcher and he must sell all at the same price.

While there is a strong agitation for decontrol, based on the fact that large stocks are available and on the feeling that competition and the elimination of the plan of pooling commodities will cause a definite drop in prices, the Consumers' Council is taking an equally strong stand against decontrol. They point out that the first experiments in the withdrawal of control have not been entirely satisfactory. Speculation in raw materials forced up the price of margarine, the price of veal rose to 3s. 3d. ($0.79) per pound, and resulted in the wholesale slaughter of calves. The profiteering of the fish dealers required the intervention of the Food Controller.

The Consumers' Council insists that the present glut is only temporary and that it is due to the fact that Dominion meats were imported in large quantities at the same time that the British home supply came into the market and to unusual conditions in Australia and New Zealand.

The Council stated "Our deliberate opinion is that if the Government decontrols, the price of inferior grades of meats may be reduced for a time, but all good meat will immediately increase in price and find its way into the west end (the fashionable and wealthy section of London); poorer districts will get nothing but inferior meat. At the same time home-grown mutton will almost certainly rise by about 1s. ($0.243) per pound, owing to the competition set up. This is the view of the traders themselves."

While the feelings of both parties to the argument are rather pronounced, the predominating opinion favors the abolition of control soon after the first of the year. The general trade feels the restoration of competition will benefit all concerned. There is a general tendency in Great Britain to return to prewar conditions as soon as possible, and it is believed that the Ministry of Food will issue the order as soon as it is safe to do so.

**EXPORTS OF PORK FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1913, 1918, AND 1919.**

[Pounds.]

| | Bacon. | | | Hams and shoulders, cured. | | | Pork, canned. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 |
| Jan | 19,818,505 | 53,859,514 | 102,679,002 | 14,950,176 | 16,494,030 | 54,846,433 | 364,350 | 267,352 | 237,728 |
| Feb | 20,325,428 | 50,903,829 | 114,840,110 | 14,358,435 | 29,287,818 | 49,283,053 | 456,894 | 38,049 | 391,865 |
| Mar | 20,880,354 | 155,603,947 | 151,086,397 | 15,983,648 | 77,729,798 | 85,712,426 | 420,503 | 132,177 | 816,325 |
| Apr | 17,050,475 | 127,400,406 | 141,814,255 | 15,888,444 | 93,426,880 | 109,569,968 | 390,403 | 1,989,967 | 827,723 |
| May | 14,423,299 | 142,012,264 | 67,663,813 | 13,738,607 | 50,935,296 | 49,099,877 | 291,599 | 684,525 | 809,083 |
| June | 13,811,641 | 87,294,477 | 172,441,100 | 13,460,588 | 47,465,506 | 96,854,552 | 220,567 | 445,595 | 480,928 |
| July | 16,555,364 | 119,893,655 | 117,679,193 | 16,864,279 | 55,368,812 | 47,452,834 | 316,198 | 226,224 | 249,374 |
| Aug | 19,550,862 | 68,857,586 | 84,150,798 | 15,459,125 | 45,816,637 | 40,147,727 | 278,425 | 254,406 | 466,423 |
| Sept | 16,358,387 | 41,540,310 | 57,179,511 | 12,657,889 | 36,190,919 | 18,209,239 | 266,235 | 371,389 | 639,001 |
| Oct | 17,967,632 | 58,131,739 | 56,462,312 | 13,078,190 | 25,430,106 | 13,090,972 | 223,187 | 369,249 | 392,479 |
| Nov | 16,687,826 | 72,851,969 | 65,288,694 | 12,560,753 | 20,127,671 | 16,844,285 | 166,414 | 77,942 | 310,771 |
| Dec | 19,366,845 | 126,437,385 | 58,982,754 | 12,671,273 | 38,939,568 | 15,688,297 | 256,326 | 410,467 | 170,501 |
| Total | 212,796,618 | 1,104,788,081 | 1,190,267,939 | 171,671,407 | 537,213,041 | 596,799,663 | 3,651,101 | 5,267,342 | 5,792,201 |

| | Pork, fresh. | | | Pork, pickled. | | | Total, pork. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 |
| Jan | 395,947 | 49,369 | 31,583 | 5,820,277 | 1,457,456 | 2,237,513 | 41,349,255 | 72,118,721 | 160,032,259 |
| Feb | 181,602 | 194,817 | 868,684 | 5,232,922 | 1,980,860 | 1,910,962 | 40,558,281 | 82,405,373 | 167,294,674 |
| Mar | 185,154 | 1,798,596 | 737,008 | 4,664,639 | 3,968,600 | 2,141,508 | 42,134,298 | 239,233,028 | 240,493,664 |
| Apr | 237,232 | 3,322,597 | 1,238,471 | 3,807,336 | 5,171,848 | 2,460,454 | 37,373,890 | 231,311,698 | 255,910,871 |
| May | 147,854 | 3,374,588 | 4,368,255 | 4,416,504 | 4,272,218 | 2,095,072 | 33,017,863 | 201,278,891 | 124,036,100 |
| June | 113,855 | 783,746 | 10,291,375 | 4,637,248 | 2,293,329 | 3,131,139 | 32,243,899 | 138,282,653 | 283,199,094 |
| July | 126,169 | 1,656,517 | 2,413,319 | 4,420,461 | 4,676,888 | 2,392,615 | 38,282,471 | 181,822,096 | 170,187,335 |
| Aug | 189,887 | 140,175 | 1,544,243 | 4,065,176 | 3,032,954 | 2,117,796 | 39,543,475 | 118,101,758 | 128,426,987 |
| Sept | 436,482 | 138,468 | 536,803 | 4,400,128 | 2,925,052 | 2,792,435 | 34,119,121 | 81,166,138 | 79,356,989 |
| Oct | 241,432 | 45,775 | 1,443,469 | 4,387,006 | 2,083,404 | 3,804,290 | 35,897,447 | 86,060,273 | 75,193,522 |
| Nov | 182,748 | 77,603 | 1,411,914 | 4,631,820 | 2,783,273 | 4,934,696 | 34,229,561 | 95,928,459 | 88,790,360 |
| Dec | 741,316 | 50,474 | 1,891,854 | 3,501,456 | 2,025,778 | 4,125,550 | 36,537,216 | 167,863,671 | 80,858,956 |
| Total | 3,182,678 | 11,632,635 | 26,776,978 | 53,984,973 | 36,671,660 | 34,144,030 | 445,286,777 | 1,695,572,759 | 1,853,780,811 |

**EXPORTS OF BEEF FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1913, 1918, AND 1919.**

[Pounds.]

| Month. | Beef, fresh. | | | Beef, canned. | | | Beef, pickled and other cured. | | | Total, beef. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 | 1913 | 1918 | 1919 |
| January | 759,076 | 30,852,388 | 17,436,495 | 361,436 | 4,035,955 | 12,636,060 | 2,359,620 | 7,491,998 | 6,030,937 | 3,480,132 | 42,380,341 | 36,103,492 |
| February | 488,245 | 16,407,981 | 13,749,993 | 415,965 | 9,888,690 | 8,149,204 | 2,443,583 | 2,839,315 | 3,635,120 | 3,347,793 | 29,135,986 | 25,534,317 |
| March | 770,392 | 62,064,261 | 14,641,276 | 479,974 | 11,982,302 | 3,458,973 | 2,754,626 | 1,592,114 | 3,759,394 | 4,004,992 | 75,638,677 | 21,859,643 |
| April | 710,907 | 51,882,770 | 21,628,390 | 553,983 | 11,815,176 | 2,896,729 | 2,156,053 | 2,607,752 | 2,673,681 | 3,420,943 | 66,305,698 | 27,198,800 |
| May | 514,045 | 59,984,668 | 14,872,987 | 301,260 | 16,691,716 | 5,639,420 | 2,040,395 | 6,109,779 | 2,936,783 | 2,855,700 | 82,785,163 | 23,469,190 |
| June | 657,997 | 58,485,520 | 15,212,094 | 244,695 | 17,938,816 | 6,574,766 | 1,631,914 | 2,321,804 | 4,766,468 | 2,534,606 | 78,746,140 | 26,553,328 |
| July | 469,203 | 32,056,016 | 8,675,947 | 231,171 | 13,526,800 | 5,392,104 | 1,879,881 | 2,651,413 | 3,301,061 | 2,580,255 | 48,234,229 | 17,369,115 |
| August | 568,339 | 45,100,228 | 8,077,346 | 368,363 | 17,129,337 | 2,894,361 | 2,217,337 | 1,742,970 | 2,494,113 | 3,154,039 | 63,972,535 | 13,465,820 |
| September | 634,523 | 34,061,316 | 7,285,951 | 364,693 | 7,349,591 | 1,213,709 | 1,851,359 | 3,020,498 | 3,523,887 | 2,850,575 | 44,431,405 | 12,023,547 |
| October | 243,007 | 28,449,372 | 31,178,216 | 353,680 | 9,999,121 | 1,793,784 | 2,504,212 | 5,752,500 | 3,402,422 | 3,100,989 | 42,200,993 | 36,374,422 |
| November | 494,690 | 62,835,161 | 15,694,002 | 182,882 | 13,313,420 | 1,393,238 | 1,865,992 | 4,291,030 | 2,997,652 | 2,543,564 | 80,439,611 | 20,084,892 |
| December | 539,609 | 34,161,848 | 6,061,769 | 304,993 | 7,786,239 | 1,886,835 | 1,475,567 | 3,784,847 | 3,135,069 | 2,320,169 | 45,732,934 | 11,083,673 |
| Total | 6,850,123 | 514,341,529 | 174,514,466 | 4,163,095 | 141,457,163 | 53,929,183 | 25,180,539 | 44,206,020 | 42,676,590 | 36,193,757 | 700,004,712 | 271,120,239 |

## CABBAGE MARKET.

(Continued from page 71.)

in October. New York Danish seed stock became active about the middle of October at $25 to $35, compared with $20 to $25 for domestic stock.

Through November, December, and January of this season the trend in consuming markets was steadily upward. New York Danish seed stock ranged from $35 to $40 per ton bulk the middle of November, $55 to $80 the middle of December, and $105 to $130 the middle of January for jobbing sales in four leading cities. In 1918–19 the low point of $15 to $25 was reached the week ending November 25. Early in September of that season New York reached the low point of $15 to $25, while Philadelphia was quoting $25 to $30. The high prices that season were not reached until late in April, when the range was $50 to $125 in New York; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh then reaching extremes of $90 to $125.

In 1917–18 the early range of New York State Danish seed stock was $15 to $31 per ton in leading city markets in October and November. Choice stock reached the top at $70 in February and again reached $60 at the close of the season in April. Of the total recorded unloads of carlots New York cabbage in 1918 about two-thirds were taken by the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. About two-thirds of the Wisconsin cabbage went to the cities of Chicago and St. Louis.

Shipments from the four earliest cabbage sections—California, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas—increased rapidly after the first of the year, reaching height in March. In these four States the estimated acreage is 36,550, compared with 15,520 last year, 21,350 acres the year before, and 20,000 acres in 1917. The total acreage these four States have planted is only about 10,000 acres less than last season's cabbage area in the 9 leading northern cabbage States. The greatest gain in acreage is in Texas, where 16,300 acres were planted, compared with 1,430 acres last year. Florida and California also show heavy increases, but Louisiana reports only a little more than last year. The yield for the past two seasons in these four States was 4.8 tons per acre last year and 3.7 tons the year before, Texas cabbage having been nearly a failure in 1918.

Actual car-lot shipments last season for the four States were California, 1,290; Florida, 1,536; Louisiana, 187; Texas, 1,430. In 1918 California shipped 979 cars, Florida 3,777, Louisiana 236, Texas 288. In 1917 California shipped 1,275, Florida 26, Louisiana 118, and Texas 929.

### Opening Prices, High.

A few leading markets began to quote Florida cabbage early in January, prices having started much higher than in preceding years. Florida Wakefields in 1½-bushel hampers in Philadelphia and Baltimore markets started in January at $3.25 to $3.50, weakened slightly in the middle of the month to $3 to $3.25 and recovered the last of the month to $3 to $3.50, reaching $3.75 in New York and Cincinnati at that time. Texas early cabbage was quoted by crates or per 100 pounds in Detroit and Memphis in the middle of January at $7 to $7.50, and a little later in St. Louis at $7. California Winningstadts started in the middle of January at a jobbing range of $4.50 to $6 per crate, but the following week sold at somewhat irregular prices, ranging from $5.50 to $6.50 in Philadelphia and Boston and $4.50 to $4.75 in Chicago and Cincinnati. These prices are much above corresponding quotations in 1918–19, when Florida Wakefields ranged mostly $1.25 to $2 throughout December and January of that season, while California crates opened in January at $2.50 to $3 and declined the last of the month, reaching $2 to $2.50. Texas cabbage in southwestern markets that season ranged from $3 to $4 per 100 pounds. Louisiana cabbage appeared in southern markets last season at $1.75 to $2.75 per 120-pound crate.

In 1917–18 season the only comparable prices were for Florida Wakefields in 1½-bushel hampers which appeared early in January in Philadelphia at $2.50, weakening slightly later in the month, while Boston quoted crates at $5. During the week of February 12, New York quoted Florida hampers at $1.50 to $2. California cabbage was quoted in Chicago in February at $3 to $3.25 per crate.

### The Outlook.

Shipments from these four States, California, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, including one car from Alabama, were 341 cars to January 19, compared with 309 cars to the same date last season. Northern California has shipped 11 cars; Southern California 101; Florida 125, Texas 83, and Louisiana 20. Florida and Texas show considerable increases over last season's figures. The total for the four States and Alabama last season was 4,973 cars. Reports of field agents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates January 20 show weather generally favorable for the early cabbage crop. In Texas conditions are reported normal except for a local damage from grasshoppers and rabbits. California shows gradual development of the crop with variable condition of the young plants and rain needed. California growers were being paid $70 to $80 per ton; the quality fair to very good. The Louisiana crop was reported improving and small shipments were being taken for local demand. The Alabama crop in the Mobile section appeared to be doing well and will probably move actively in carlots about April 1.

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## SOUTHERN PEANUT MARKET.

### A Waiting Position—Growers Confident and Dealers Watching Import Situation.

The peanut trade in the South at present is quiet and inactive. The different factors seem to be marking time while awaiting developments.

In the Virginia-North Carolina section the movement of farmers' grade peanuts into the cleaning establishments has been heavier to date than for the corresponding period last season. Immediately following the signing of the armistice, the peanut business, as well as other industries, was suffering a depression from which it did not recover until March, 1919. Last year the consumption of peanuts during the months of November, December, and January was very light.

### Slow, Irregular Movement.

The present crop began moving to the cleaning establishments about November 1. Buyers had been in the field previous to this time and had purchased much stock on the basis of 10 to 10½ cents per pound. The farmers showed a disposition to sell at these prices, and the movement from the farm continued heavy until the railroads were forced to place an embargo upon this class of goods. The stock moved faster than the cleaners could accommodate it, and the price to the farmer fell off to about 8 cents per pound. Since then, owing to the scarcity of nuts and the fact that farmers are holding their supplies, the market has strengthened gradually, until on January 22 the price of Virginias to growers ranged from 9 to 10¼ cents per pound, with Spanish nuts bringing $3.35 to $3.40 per 30-pound bushel. The cleaners, on the other hand, have slightly reduced their quotations in the past few days. The trade has not been buying, and a small surplus of cleaned goods has accumulated in some of the factories. On January 22 sales of cleaned peanuts, f. o. b. shipping points, ranged from 14½ to 15 cents per pound for jumbos; 11½ to 12 cents for fancys, and from 10½ to 11 cents for extras. Shelled peanuts brought from 16½ to 17½ cents per pound for extra large Virginias; 14½ to 15½ cents, mostly 15 cents, for No. 1, and from 18 to 19 cents, mostly 18½ cents, for Spanish No. 1.

### Southeastern Crop Mostly Sold.

In the Southeast, where the peanut industry centers in Georgia and Alabama, practically all peanuts are reported out of the growers' hands. The remaining stock of White Spanish nuts is being largely held for seed at $240 per ton. The bid price to farmers and dealers on January 23, for farmers' grade Spanish, was generally $225 per ton, with a few sales of best Spanish stock reported a little higher.

A wide range in condition characterizes the stock in the Southwest, with many badly damaged, dirty nuts being received. Prices to the grower range correspondingly from $2.65 to $3.20 per bushel, averaging on January 20 about $2.75 to $2.85. Sales of shelled stock f. o. b. shipping points, were being made on that day at 17½ to 18 cents per pound for No. 1 Spanish, under a firm market.

### Buying in Small Lots.

The trade in general seems to be buying from hand to mouth. Perhaps buyers are waiting to see the effect of the Asiatic importations which are beginning to arrive on the Pacific coast. Many believe that the importation of oriental goods will not materially affect the consumption of domestic peanuts. According to a cablegram from the American consul at Kobe, Japan, dated December 31, Japan will have available for export only 23,744,000 pounds of peanuts in the shell. This does not include reexports from China, which will be of an uncertain amount this year. The smaller Japanese crop this year, and the reopening of European markets to oriental trade will, however, cause the imports this year to be considerably below those of the past season. Chinese nuts of the 30/32 to the ounce size, which correspond to the Virginia extra large shelled, are being quoted at 13½ to 14 cents per pound in carload lots, f. o. b. Pacific coast, for January-March delivery. The majority of the trade seems to prefer domestic goods to oriental, and when freight charges are added to the cost of the latter the Virginias should be able to hold their own. The mere fact that the oriental crop is now ready for market doubtless causes the trade to be very cautious in placing orders for domestic peanuts, at least until something more definite is known about the size of the Chinese crop.

Assuming that importations of Asiatic stock will not be above normal, many dealers believe that the peanut market will hold reasonably firm, and those who are most familiar with the peanut trade think that higher prices may be expected, especially for White Spanish.

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